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"GARDEN and FARM"

Incorporated with Green's Fruit
Grower, May 15th, 1902.

GREEN'S



Twenty-fourth Year.—No. 5.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1904.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Prostate Gland.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The prostate gland in man in its importance to pelvic diseases is analogous to the uterus in woman. About the age of forty-five or fifty the prostate gland passes through a transformation similar to the uterus in woman about the change of life. Enlargement of the prostate at this period is a frequent and fertile source of disease and trouble to man. There is no one cause which more frequently destroys the usefulness if not the life of middle-aged men than enlargement of the prostate gland.

The prostate gland is located at the base of the bladder and is very intimately associated with the urethra and vital reproductive organs.

Some excellent advice to men passing through this phase of life is to be found in "Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs," by E. L. Keys, A. M., M. D., LL. D., of the Bellevue Medical college,—a book that should be in the hands of every physician and surgeon who undertakes to practice the healing art with or without drugs. The advice which is applicable to all men with an enlarged or irritable prostate gland, is as follows:

"Beware of congestion" must be his motto, and upon this he must mold his life. He must avoid all exposure to cold; draughts are dangerous, wet feet fatal. His clothing, especially his underwear and footwear, must be regulated by the thermometer. Light exercise and fresh air are beneficial; but any excess, physical, mental, sexual or alcoholic, must be avoided. Of alcoholic beverages, he may drink whisky, gin, and white wine in moderation; but no beer or champagne. The stomach must not be overloaded. The diet must be both light and laxative, for a torpid bowel threatens infection as well as congestion. Meats should be largely replaced by vegetables and cereals, milk by buttermilk, tea by coffee or cocoa, red wine by white. Fruits should be employed circumspectly, as their acidity may do more harm than their laxative qualities do good.

Finally, the patient must keep his urine bland by drinking plenty of water, using alcohol little or not at all, eschewing all beer, ale, and champagne, and cutting off all rich and fried foods and such special articles as strawberries, asparagus and grapefruit. If he has been a high liver these dietary changes will have to be worked out gradually, since too great insistence on them all at once will only make him disobey instructions.

EXPERIENCE WITH PILES.

Having suffered for forty years with them I know how to sympathize with one who has them. As I look back it seems to me that I had all the different kinds, commencing with "bleeding piles," about my 13th year, and ending with lumps around and inside the "anus," with protrusion of the bowels, ("prolapse"), necessitating my putting it back, (thrusting it up,) forty (40) or fifty (50) times a day. There was a weeping of pus during the day, discoloring and soiling the flaps of my shirts.



The value of one tree is shown in the above photograph. If this tree were cut down the beauty of the picture would be destroyed. Hesitate before cutting down one tree.

Being, and having been a druggist, I tried every remedy set forth in the pharmacopia, advised by physicians or advertised as a remedy, and found no cure. Some relieved me for a while, but only temporarily. The best thing was the use of injections of water, as warm (hot) as could be agreeably used, every second or third day, using three quarts, or more, (have used four,) and holding this quantity as long as possible, at least until the colon was entirely filled.

I found that this relieved the inflammation, and reduced the swelling (protrusions,) and also found that part of this water was absorbed by the kidneys or filtered through the walls of the bladder, thus increasing the flow of urine and really irrigating the bowels and bladder. Finally, while on a visit East, I went to the sanatorium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., and submitted to an operation, which rid me of the tumors, and have had no more trouble with them since.

The operation, I will say, was almost painless, consisting in injecting carbolic acid and a solution of tannin into the tumors with hyperdermic syringe, which caused the sloughing of the tumors, in the course of about ten days. There was considerable pain during the first day after the operation, especially the first night (operation took place about 7 o'clock p. m.) and until the bowels moved the next morning, but I was well

the first thing after getting up in the morning. Guess I drink three pints or more a day, the result being that the stomach and bowels are well washed and the dejecta softened, so that I have no constipation.—A Past Sufferer.

Health Notes by the Editor.

Cure for Rheumatism.—How simple some cures are. I have known people to dose themselves with medicine for ten years and not be cured of rheumatism. On the other hand I know of a rheumatic person who was so helpless he had to be carried to the hospital. There he was put upon a diet of water and oranges and nothing else. At the end of three weeks he was cured.

Hot Foot Baths.—As far back as I can remember hot foot baths were recommended for colds. They are also recommended at the present date for the reason that the largest pores of the body are located in the soles of the feet and that by opening these pores by a hot foot bath the system is relieved of poisonous matter. When we have what we call a cold, the pores of our bodies are partly closed, that is they are not doing their work fully. Anything we can do to open them and get them to work again relieves the cold. In place of taking a hot foot bath I take a hot bath of the entire body, lying in the hot water for half an hour. When the bath is completed I close the pores by applying cold water with a cloth held in the hand to every part of the body. The danger in opening the pores when one has a cold is that we may take more cold, therefore the foot bath or any hot bath should be taken at night. To take a hot bath and then go out doors immediately would be dangerous.

Yes, If You Do It Daily.—I ran hard to overtake a street car recently and asked a physician upon the car whether it was a safe thing to do. "Yes," he replied, "if you do it every day." Here is a point in regard to vigorous exercise. If we practice running daily we strengthen the heart and lungs and no injury is done, providing we start moderately. But if we make a desperate run only once a month we are liable to overtax the heart, and if the heart is not in a healthy condition are liable to lose our lives. It is possible for a human being to endure great strain, great cold, great heat, or great misfortunes of every kind providing he accustoms himself to such changes gradually. The firemen in the holds of ocean steamers endure for hours at a time heat in which those unaccustomed would perish in a short time. The Eskimaux of the north can lead a comfortable life for long periods where an ordinary man unaccustomed to the cold would soon perish. The lesson is then that whatever changes we make we should make moderately, thus accustoming ourselves to the change. It is advised that consumptives and others should sleep outdoors, or in rooms with the window well raised even on cold nights, but remember that this change must not be made suddenly from a hot room to excessive cold.

An explorer tells of meeting a young Eskimo girl who had on a gown that would be very suitable for wear the past winter in this climate. The dress was of the finest sealskin with a hood of silver fox. It was lined with young seal-otter skins, and decorated with a fringe of wolverine tails.

SPRAYING AS AN ART.

Spraying is to become an art and within ten years will be as much of a profession as that of stationary engineering, in order to engage in which, one must now pass an examination and procure a license. My experience during the last year has shown that it is next to impossible to get spraying by individuals properly done, even where there has been the best of intentions to do so. There is now a demand for men thoroughly trained in spraying, who are trustworthy and competent to do this work properly, and the demand is coming from both city and country. There is, here, a new profession coming into play, and those who fit themselves for it, at the expenditure of time and money and prove their efficiency, will want to be protected by a license, diploma or other certificate of competency. During the last year, I have been working in this direction in a limited way, by giving such men preference on our spraying forces, giving them day wages and offering them every opportunity to learn all that we can teach them. This, however, is only an initiatory step, and a paving of the way for something better. There ought to be a school of spraying, somewhere where men can go and get a thorough instruction in practical spraying, with a certain amount of entomological, horticultural and botanical knowledge that will be required by them in their work. This is what we are coming to sooner or later, and when we reach that point, universal or compulsory spraying will come easily, because it can be done effectively and comparatively inexpensively. Will you not reach the desired point as soon, and more satisfactorily, by working for compulsory spraying, than by working to bring about compulsory bandaging?—Ohio Horticultural Report.

Some people try to discourage spraying since they can see no special benefits resulting therefrom. A farmer may carry a fire insurance on his house or barn, or an accident policy on himself for years and be no better off in the end than the man who was not insured. Yet no good business man would say that the premium paid was not a good investment. It is exactly the same with the man who insures his crops by spraying. The barn may not burn this season, but there is no telling when the lightning will strike it. The potato field or fruit crop may be all right this season and next, but the germ of blight, etc., is as deadly in its power of destruction as lightning. It usually strikes hard and the man who carries the insurance whether it be on paper or in a good reliable spraying mixture is a winner every time.—D. E. Darrow.

Small Hose Best.

Ordinarily the spray pump makers provide a hose altogether too large. The smallest usually furnished is 1-2 inch, and when one has high trees to reach the weight of hose is unnecessarily heavy. Experienced sprayers prefer a hose not larger than 3-8 of an inch in diameter. This lighter hose may be elevated by means of a bamboo pole, to the top of which he wires the hose, and continues it down for four or five feet. This he finds much more convenient than using heavy extension rods furnished by some pump makers.

Poisons should be used every time the Bordeaux mixture is, as they can be applied safely at the one cost of labor.

Rules for Spraying.

What does spraying mean? It does not mean squirting poison on your trees, or on your potatoes, or on your cabbage or your beans, by the means of some kind of a squirting pump, green-house syringe or bucket pump, such as is used in country towns for washing buggies, wagons, etc. Neither does it mean that an ordinary cheap pump in a barrel with a nozzle on an end of hose, and a return hose throwing a return stream into the barrel will do it. All this sort of spraying is merely trying to spray, or imitating the real spraying. I will quote from Bulletin, Cornell University, by Professor Bailey: "Gentlemen," says he, "this is only sprinkling. If you are going to spray you must do it right, thoroughly, and honestly, in the proper way and in the proper time, or not at all."

To receive the full benefits of spraying says Professor Bailey, you must be fully equipped with the very best of a spraying outfit, provided with a mechanically built agitator within the barrel, so that the Bordeaux will mix thoroughly and uniformly, and be held in suspension while the spray leaves the nozzle. The nozzle must send out a very fine spray, which must come with force. It is also necessary that the spray should reach the under sides of the leaves as well as the tops; every branch and twig, and also the crevices of the tree, must receive the poison. I would also emphasize, right here, that the proper spraying in the improper time is equally as bad as no spraying at all; and that the improper spraying at the proper time is just as bad, because you are out of your labor and expense, and of the expected improved crop.

What is fungi? An insect deposits its poisonous secretions upon a tree, or plant or upon fruit. The spot receiving this poison is like a mosquito bite on your hand. It raises a lump or a shallow blister. The only difference there is, is that while you get one bite, the tree gets ten thousand bites, perhaps, and that you relieve yourself by scratching, or, in bad cases, by washing the affected parts with saleratus water, while the tree has no means of scratching itself, and Bordeaux is the only wash for it. See the importance of spraying for fungi. The Bordeaux leaving a thin film of copper on the plant, prevents the insect poison from penetrating into it, and the occasional showers wash off all such deposited matter and the tree is freed from the poison.

I would also recommend that, after removing the loose and shaggy bark and cleaning out all the wormy eaten refuse from the holes in the trees, which should be burned up and not left near the tree, to paint the trunks of the trees with Bordeaux, mixing it to a consistency of thin paint, using a stiff painters' brush. It is a little work to do, but you are doing it for yourself, and your own benefit.

First spraying should be done early in the spring, before the buds break, and must be done well and thoroughly. Second spraying to be done after the trees are through blossoming. "Never spray while in blossom." Third spraying to be done in about eighteen to twenty days. Fourth spraying to be done in about three weeks again. To know when the tree has been sprayed enough, quit when you see drops hanging from the branches and limbs, and proceed to the next. Of course, spraying means extra labor and expense, but that is very trifling when compared with

the quantity and quality of fruit you receive in return.

One man told me that he had put eight barrels of apples down in his cellar, but of poor quality, and that he had about eighty bushels of cider apples that were not worth gathering. The gentleman who told me so is, I think, here, and would no doubt verify this statement, although his trees are the best of any I found around here. He had them scraped and they were cleanly looking and evidently appeared as if prepared for good fruit, but he did not spray and the young larvae did not hesitate to crawl up the trunks of the trees, even over the smooth surface, as they knew there was no Bordeaux there, and they were just as well satisfied. They worked on shares. Gave him eight barrels for his cellar, eighty bushels for cider, if he had a mind to use it, and the largest portion of the best they consumed. This goes to show that a tree partly treated is a waste of time and expense, but if you want good fruit you must do it thoroughly and honestly and give it full treatment.

Lime, Sulphur Wash Without Boiling.

In connection with a series of experiments with the lime-sulphur-salt wash, recently conducted by the New York agricultural experiment station, a few preliminary tests were made with a method of preparing the wash without boiling over a fire or with steam, says V. H. Lowe, in Rural New Yorker. To make the wash without boiling the same proportions of lime, sulphur and water were used as given in the formula published in the station bulletins, namely, 40 pounds of lime, 20 pounds of ground sulphur and 60 gallons of water. In place of the salt either Babbitt's potash or a ground commercial caustic soda were used in proportion varying from one-fourth to one pound to each pound of sulphur. The former amount seemed to be sufficient. The caustic soda seemed to give as good results as the potash and is cheaper. The lime was slaked in a convenient receptacle, much pains being taken to keep it slaking rapidly. When the slaking was well under way the sulphur, which had been mixed with water into a rather thin paste, was stirred in quickly. The potash or caustic soda was then added while the stirring was being continued. More water was added as needed, to keep the chemical action vigorous, and the whole was stirred rapidly. As soon as the caustic compounds were added the mixture changed to a reddish brown color caused by the sulphur solution. As soon as all bubbling had ceased, enough cold water (hot water would probably be better,) was added to make the right preparation, and the wash was sprayed upon the trees at once. The wash made after this method had the same general appearance as the boiled lime-sulphur-salt wash, and seemed to spray and adhere to the trees as well.

The spraying of trees and plants has marked an important era in fruit growing. We know of no one discovery of greater interest to fruit growers than this. There is, however, much to be learned on the subject of spraying and all fruit growers should be wide awake, and actively interested in the subject.

As an illustration of the importance of spraying, I will call attention to the fact that near Rochester, where the Northern Spy apple is usually successful, bearing large crops of handsome and delicious fruit, there are special seasons when the Spy apple tree is usually suc-

cessful, bearing large crops of handsome and delicious fruit, there are special seasons when the Spy apple trees bear a worthless crop of small, knotty, gnarly, inferior specimens not worth gathering, owing to the attack of apple scab, which in some warm, moist seasons is far more destructive than others.

Before we began to spray our apple orchards, we would have one season Spy apple trees loaded down with the largest, fairest and most beautiful specimens of fruit, and the next year as heavily laden with insignificant, knotty, gnarly specimens. But since we have begun to spray our orchards intelligently, our Spy apple trees bear more uniformly fine crops of superior fruit; not only this, but the foliage of the trees is healthier and more perfect when the trees are sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

Pear trees can be profitably sprayed. The seckel pear is particularly liable to attacks of the scab fungus, which causes the fruit to be small and imperfect. A few sprayings at the proper season makes the fruit fair, and judicious thinning later will make it large. Dwarf Duchess pear is liable, especially on low ground, to be covered on one side, or more, with a russet, or rough skin. This can be greatly modified or entirely avoided by spraying.

Plum trees sometimes shed their leaves before, or soon after, the fruit ripens, owing to an attack of fungus, the same is true of the quince. The remedy is to spray with Bordeaux mixture as per spray calendar.

Spraying Advice.

C. A. Green: I would like if you would give me a little advice about my fruit trees. About three years ago I planted several choice fruit trees; they have done nicely. But last year the Elberta peaches blossomed and fruited and when the fruit was about the size of a hickory nut they blighted and dropped off and the leaves curled up and dropped off also. Now what can be done to prevent it? The plum bore well but when about the same size as the peaches they dropped off too, and so did the leaves. What shall I do to prevent my pears from being knotty? From an old subscriber, Clarendon, N. Y.

(Reply. Your peach trees are affected with the peach curl. The remedy is to spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture twice before the trees leaf out. Your plum trees are also affected with leaf blight, and the spraying with Bordeaux mixture in July or as soon as they are at all speckled will give relief. The spraying with Bordeaux mixture for the pear trees will also guard against the attacks of fungus on the fruit, which causes the fruit to be knotty. For full particulars about spraying, with formulas for mixing, everything will be found in our spray calendar in this issue.—Editor.)

Five Rules for Spraying.

I have observed that few who are in the habit of spraying are particular to soak thoroughly the larger branches and trunks of the trees.

In short let me give the following five rules for spraying:

1. Use material known to be best.
2. Keep the pump and nozzles in perfect order.
3. Spray thoroughly or not at all.
4. Know why you spray, and do it in season.
5. Do not condemn spraying unless you have done your best and failed.—Country Gentleman.

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

Tabulated to assist fruit growers in spraying at the right time and with the correct solution. The italicized applications are most important. Compiled in condensed form for popular use from a Spraying Calendar arranged for the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., by E. G. Lodeman, Assistant Horticulturist.

NAME OF PLANT.	VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF SPRAYING SOLUTIONS.				INSECTS AND FUNGI.
	FIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.	FOURTH APPLICATION.	
APPLE	When Buds are swelling, Copper Sulphate Solution.	Before Blossoms open, Bordeaux. For Bud Moth, Arsenites when Leaf Buds open.	When Blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites.	Eight to 15 days later, Bordeaux and Arsenites.	Scab, Codling Moth, Bud Moth.
CHERRY	As Buds are breaking, Bordeaux. When Aphids appear, Kerosene Emulsion.	When Fruit has set, Bordeaux Mixture. If Slugs appear, dust Leaves with Air Blacked Lime, Hellebore.	Ten to 14 days later, if Rot appears, Bordeaux Mixture.	Ten to 14 days later, Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.	Rot, Aphids, Slugs.
CURRENT	At first sign of Worms, Arsenic.	Ten days later, Hellebore. If Leaves Mildew, Bordeaux Mixture.	If Worms persist, Hellebore.		Mildew, Worms.
GRAPE	In spring when Buds swell, Copper Sulphate Solution. Paris Green for Flea Beetle.	When Leaves are 1 1/2 inches in Diameter, Bordeaux. Paris Green for Larvae of Flea Beetle.	When Flowers are open, Bordeaux. Paris Green as before.	Ten to 14 days later, Bordeaux Mixture.	Fungous Diseases, Flea Beetle.
PEACH	Before Buds swell, Copper Sulphate Solution.	Before Flowers open, Bordeaux Mixture.	When Fruit has set, Bordeaux Mixture.	When Fruit is nearly grown, Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.	Rot and Mildew.
PEAR	As Buds are swelling, Copper Sulphate Solution.	Before Blossoms open, Bordeaux. When Leaves open, Kerosene Emulsion for Psylla.	After Blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Arsenites. Kerosene Emulsion if necessary.	Eight to 15 days later, repeat third application.	Leaf Blight, Scab, Psylla, Codling Moth.
PLUM	Early in Spring when Buds swell, Copper Sulphate Solution.	When Blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux Mixture. Begin to jar trees for Curculio.	Ten to 14 days later, Bordeaux Mixture. Continue jarring trees for Curculio.	Ten to 20 days later, Bordeaux Mixture. Keep on jarring trees for Curculio.	Fungous Diseases and Curculio.
POTATO	For Scab, soak seed 1 hour in Solution 16 gals. water to 2 oz. Corrosive Sublimate.	When Beetles first appear, Arsenites.	When Vines are two-thirds grown, Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenites.	Ten to 15 days later, Bordeaux Mixture.	Scab, Leaf Blight and Beetles.

If you want the formulas (recipes for making) write us, or your State Experiment Station, enclosing stamp for reply.—C. A. GREEN.

VAN-DEMAN PAPERS

ENRICHING POOR SOIL.

The soil is the greatest source of the wealth, comfort and also of the luxuries that man enjoys. Most of his food comes from it directly and the rest of it indirectly, except that which comes from the water. So does his clothing and most of the beautiful things that add to life's pleasures. It is the medium through which he receives from the hand of his Creator and Provider almost everything good. The sunshine and the rain give him their blessings through it. The air also does so in part. The solid earth yields up her treasures in large measure through the soil; for the rocks are decomposed and their mineral salts become a part of the active agents in plant growth.

We may very properly ask ourselves, what is the soil? Of what is it composed and how is it made? Are the soils with which we are working suitable to our purposes or not? That is, are they rich or poor, as we would rate them? If they are not, then how shall we make them so?

The soil is not a dead, inert mass of clay and sand, as many might suppose. True enough, it is largely composed of clay and sand, which are the residue of rocks that have been reduced to powder and meal by the action of the forces of nature in bygone ages; and at the present day they are still at work as busily as ever. Within these rocks there was stored many elements, which when released from their primary condition, if we knew what that condition was, and mixed or combined with each other and with other elements become a part of the food of plants that have their home in and upon the soil. However, some of these mineral plant foods are also stored in vast beds in the earth in much more than ordinary proportions, as every intelligent cultivator of the soil now knows, and of which he wisely takes advantage when necessary.

In addition to minerals there are organic substances in the form of decayed and decaying vegetable and animal matter, that form an important part of the soil. They are in a most readily obtainable condition for plant food. They are to plants like milk is to the animal world, being not only rich in plant food but in very digestible forms.

Besides the inanimate parts of the soil there are myriads of bacterial ferments and other microscopic organisms that have their home in it and assist in performing certain work that is of the most useful character in plant growth.

A rich or fertile soil is, therefore, a mixture of inorganic matter and of dead, dying and living organic matter. In what state our particular soils may be that we have to deal with, for the production of this, that or the other crop that we may be growing is something that we must know if we are to obtain the best results. How shall we know? Shall we call in the chemist to tell us? That may be necessary in some cases, but we can usually get better answers from the crops themselves. Experience will guide us and this experience is best had by carefully noticing how things grow under different treatment as to tillage and manuring. The farmer and horticulturist have serious and complicated problems before them, and it becomes them to apply their best endeavors to their solution. They will never be fully solved, even in one particular case, but they may be in sufficient degree to answer all practical purposes.

If we have poor soils we usually know it. The crops have told us so. They may be unproductive in their present conditions, but there may be within them some of the elements of fertility in ample measure. Others may have their plant foods largely in latent or unavailable forms. There may be lack of humus, which we are getting to know more and more is of the utmost importance. We may be negligent or ignorant in the matter of proper tillage. Soil moisture may be insufficient, especially at the critical periods. We may be growing the wrong crops. All these things must be understood theoretically and the grower able to apply his knowledge to the cases in hand.

First, let the right crop be grown. Consult the neighbors and the literature on that particular subject. Keep your eyes open and all the other senses acute. If something fundamental is wrong never rest until you know why that crop does not prosper. Be sure to keep the soil full of humus. No sort of crop will do much that cannot put its feeders into a bed of decaying organic matter. It not only has food in it, but it holds moisture like a sponge. It is to a plant, like bread and milk to a hungry child. If

the moisture is not there it is largely your fault, even in a dry time. In the arid regions the grower will provide irrigation or pay the penalty of his own negligence, or possibly, his misfortune. In the rainy sections there is much less excuse. Nature usually provides water enough from above to carry the crops throughout their periods of growth. It is our duty to conserve it. If we have the soil in a porous condition, and not barren of humus and compact and hard from lack of ample and timely stirring, it will absorb the rain and melted snows when they come. Moisture dissolves the available plant food in the soil and helps in the dissolution or unlocking of that which is not available.

The leading principle in and service of good tillage is the conservation of moisture in that part of the soil lying below the immediate surface. The finer and dryer the first two or three inches is made the moisture will be that below. It is highly important that this truth be well understood, firmly fixed in the mind and practiced most thoroughly. It will do more to help overcome the common troubles of the tiller of the soil than one thing that I can mention.

The growing of "soiling" crops is a great benefit to any poor soil, whether it be sandy or stiff clay. There are several classes of such crops, of which the legumes are the most useful, but almost anything that will grow, even weeds, and that is then allowed to rot on top or is worked into the soil help it materially. More will be said of this at another time. Stable manure is one of the best things for soil improvement that was ever used. It is possible to apply too much of it but that is very rarely done. It contains plant foods of the best kind for nearly everything that grows and in their most available forms. It also contains a large proportion of humus, which is one of the essentials in making poor soils rich, as we have before considered.

Within the last year there has been published by the United States department of agriculture a bulletin prepared by one of its members, in which the doctrine is taught that all arable soils contain all the mineral salts necessary for the growth of crops for all time to come, at least that is the way I am forced to understand it from reading it. In some cases this may be true, and I believe it is, but in most cases it is not true, for some of them are so nearly devoid of some of the most important foods even in latent forms that it is positively necessary to furnish them artificially if profitable crops are grown. Especially is this true of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and in some cases lime is quite necessary. There may only be small quantities needed at a time but they are just as necessary as oil in a lamp. The teachings of the bulletin about soils seems to me misleading if not erroneous. It may do good but it will be, in my opinion, from the interest it will awaken in soil fertility rather than in the practice of its doctrines.

Potash is one of the best of all plant foods for fruits, and there is no danger of hurting anything by applying it, unless the chlorine or some other injurious substance that may be mixed with it does damage. Of that there is little chance, except in the form of kinit, which is very largely sodium chloride or common salt, and should be used with knowledge and good judgment. It is all right in its place. Muriate of potash is of the same general character, except that it is half potash. It is one of the very cheapest forms of potash, and from 100 to 200 pounds of it per acre per year will be found very helpful in almost any soil upon which fruits or other crops are grown. Sulphate of potash is equally good and should be used in the same way.

Phosphoric acid is another very good and perfectly harmless plant food, if applied in almost any of the ordinary forms in which it is sold. In dissolved bone or phosphate rock it is contained in large quantities. In the former there is some nitrogen and not over 200 pounds per acre is advisable, but of the latter twice that much is about right.

Nitrogen should be used with great care. Of nitrate of soda 200 pounds per acre is all that should be applied in any one year and this is better to be divided and one part put on in the spring and the rest a month or more later. It is very quick in its action and may easily be injurious. The same is true of tankage and dried blood.

Let there be no trifling or stinginess used with a poor soil. If wisdom and energy are applied, and some money may be necessary in the way of available fertilizers, there will be far less need for complaint, and the rewards will come in due time.

H. E. Vandeman.

Consternation is not conversion.

Take off your hat to THE MYERS!

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PATENT GLASS VALVE SEAT.

F. E. MYERS & BRO. ASHLAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE BY 20,000 DEALERS



Feeding the Chicks—How to Raise Great Layers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The Maine Experiment station is doing a great work for the advancement of poultry, by breeding from pedigreed great layers, and in the last few years has headed its breeding pens with males that were the sons and grandsons of great layers. The bulletins published telling of their work, have been most instructive and helpful, and the latest one, entitled "Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Station" (Bulletin No. 100), is in some respects superior to those that have preceded it, because it gives many little details of care and management,—or, as the bulletin itself states it, "An accumulated fund of information on poultry management." The handling of the youngsters is the most important topic in the poultry world just now, and we quote from the bulletin the section entitled: "Feeding the Chicks." "For feed for young chicks we make bread by mixing three parts corn meal, one part wheat bran, and one part wheat middlings or flour, with skim milk or water, mixing it very dry, and salting as usual for bread. It is baked thoroughly, and when well done if it is not dry enough so as to crumble, it is broken up and dried out in the oven and then ground in a mortar or mill. The infertile eggs are hard boiled and ground shell and all, in a sausage mill. About one part of ground egg and four parts of the bread crumbs are rubbed together until the egg is well divided. This bread makes up about one-half of the food of the chicks until they are five or six weeks old. Eggs are always used with it for the first one or two weeks, and then fine sifted b. of scrap is mixed with the bread.

"It may be that the bread is not necessary and that something else is just as good. We have tried many other foods, including several of the most highly advertised prepared chicken foods, but as yet have found nothing that gives us as good health and growth as the bread fed in connection with dry broken grains.

"When the chicks are first brought to the brooders, bread crumbs are sprinkled on the floor of the brooder among the grit, and in this way they learn to eat, taking in grit and food at the same time. After the first day the food is given in tin plates, four to each brooder. The plates have low edges, and the chicks go onto them and find the food readily. After they have had the food before them for five minutes the plates are removed. As they have not spilled much of it they have little left to lunch on except what they scratch for. In the course of a few days light wooden troughs are substituted for the plates. The bottom of the trough is a strip of half inch board, two feet long and three inches wide. Laths are nailed around the edges. The birds are fed four times a day in these troughs until they outgrow them, as follows: Bread and egg (or scrap) early in the morning; at half past nine o'clock dry grain, either pin head oatmeal, crushed wheat, millet seed or cracked corn. At 1 o'clock dry grain again, and the last feed for the day is of the bread with egg or scrap.

"Between the four feeds in the pans or troughs, millet seed, pin head oatmeal and fine cracked corn, and later whole wheat, are scattered in the chaff on the floor for the chicks to scratch for. This makes them exercise, and care is taken that they do not find the food too easily.

"One condition is made imperative in our feeding. The food is never to remain in the troughs more than five minutes before the troughs are removed and cleaned. This insures sharp appetites at meal time, and guards against inactivity which comes from overfeeding.

"Charcoal, granulated bone, oyster shell and sharp grit are always kept by them, as well as clean water. Mangolds are cut in slices, which they soon

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or with neuralgia, will send their address to him at 80-17 Winthrop building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured, after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

learn to peck. When the grass begins to grow they are able to get green food from the yards. If the small yards are worn out before they are moved to the range, green cut clover or rape is fed to them.

"After the chickens are moved to the range they are fed in the same manner, except that the morning and evening feed is made of corn meal, middlings and wheat bran, to which one tenth as much beef scrap is added. The other two feeds are of wheat and cracked corn.

"When the chickens are moved to the field the sexes are separated. The pullets are cared for as explained above. The cockerels are confined in yards, in lots of about 100, and fed twice daily on porridge made of four parts corn meal, two parts middlings or flour, and one part fine beef scrap. The mixed meals are wet with skim milk or water-milk is preferred—until the mixture will just run, but not drop, from the end of a wooden spoon. They are given what they will eat of this in the morning and again towards evening. It is left before them until all have eaten heartily, not more than an hour at one time, after which the troughs are removed and cleaned. The cockerels are given plenty of shade and kept as quiet as possible.

"We have found our chickens that are about one hundred days old at the beginning to gain in four weeks' feeding, from one and three-fourths to two and one-fourth pounds each, and sometimes more. Confined and fed in this way they are meaty and soft, and in every way in very much better market condition than though they had been fed generously on dry grains and given more liberty."—A. F. Hunter, Editor.

Trouble in Hatching From Pullets' Eggs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A correspondent in Maine writes: "We have lost quite a large per cent. of our early hatched chicks from bowel trouble, both this season and last. The eggs from which they were hatched were laid by pullets now about one year old, that began to lay when about five months' old and have laid quite heavily during the fall and winter. The first lot were put into a Cyphers incubator February 12th. The eggs proved fairly fertile, averaging 80 per cent.; about 50 per cent. of the fertile eggs hatched. The chicks were put in Peep-o-Day brooders the second day, and kept warm. They were fed on a mixture of oatmeal, H. O. food, and wheat middlings, equal parts, mixed with water and baked three or four hours. They were given a small quantity four or five times a day. In a few days they were attacked with a bowel trouble; the discharge was sulphur colored, sticky and adhered to the down. They have plenty of grit and pulverized charcoal, and we put a few drops of tincture of iron in their drinking water, but they died just the same. We never have had a case of roup or other bad distemper in the flocks; they are as healthy as any I ever saw. But there seems to be a lack of vigor in the chicks. Can you give me any idea as to the probable cause of the trouble, and the remedy—or preventive?"

This is apparently a case of weak germs, due to the pullets having laid prematurely and so persistently they had lowered their vigor, and the eggs were themselves "weak," and not capable of producing strong, vigorous chicks. We visited a poultry grower in New Jersey the latter part of March, who has been having a similar experience, and in his case the weak chicks were plainly due to the small and weak eggs laid by immature pullets. Our friend says "there seems to be a lack of vigor in the chicks," and the whole story is told in the pullets coming to maturity at five months' old and laying quite heavily through the fall and winter. A pullet that lays so early of necessity does so at the expense of full maturity, she lays before her body has attained its full roundness and a surplus of vigor is stored up to be drawn upon as needed, and that continued quite heavy laying all the fall and winter means a continued drain upon the strength, with no reserves to support it. Is it any wonder the chicks that did hatch were weak and "lacking in vigor?" It would be a wonder, indeed, if they were strong and vigorous!

It is well understood by experienced poultry raisers that the per cent. of fertility of the eggs, plus the per cent. of germs that die during the period of incubation, is the key to the average strength of the chicks hatched. Our Maine friend had eggs so weak that fifty per cent. failed to hatch, and that would mean that the chicks that were hatched would be about fifty per cent. weaker than they ought to be,—were fifty per cent. below par in strength and vigor. It is no wonder he lost a large number of them!

The remedy for this difficulty is to use only eggs from strong, vigorous stock to hatch the chicks from. Eggs which are

weak and "watery" in body cannot hatch strong chicks, only eggs from birds in full strength and vigor should be used. This is a strong argument in favor of hatching from eggs of mature hens only. Hens that have had a good rest after the drain of the molt should be in condition to lay eggs that are "strong-bodied," and such eggs will hatch out strong chicks. Hens' eggs are a full third larger in size, also, and that means the chicks are larger in size when hatched, and that they will grow to larger size when mature; they are larger of frame and grow to full size, while the smaller pullets' eggs produce chicks that are both smaller and weaker, and grow to a perceptibly smaller average size when mature.

This has been a terribly hard and trying winter, and there will be much complaint of "weak" and unhatchable eggs because of it. Not only will the pullets eggs be weak, but many of the hens have been severely tried by the long, severe cold, and their eggs also will be lacking of full strength of body to hatch good, strong chicks. This is unfortunate for many reasons, but most unfortunate because the lack of vigor is entailed upon the offspring, "even unto the third and fourth generation." We cannot, of course, help the hard winter, but we can see to it that the chicks we do hatch and rear to be the future layers shall have the best possible chance to grow, to the end that what strength and vigor they are endowed with shall be fully maintained and augmented as much as possible. Our chicks have the right to be well-born, and after they are hatched it is our duty to see to it that they have every chance for steady growth to full strength and vigor.—A. F. Hunter, Editor.

Preserving Eggs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

A reader in Jackson, Michigan, asks for "a reliable receipt for preserving eggs," and we give the two most liked by experienced men; namely the lime water, and the water glass methods.

The Lime Water Method.—This is the method most used by those who pack large numbers of eggs, and probably there is no better way. The method of preserving eggs perfectly has not yet been discovered, and preserved eggs are never as good as fresh-laid eggs, still, the best ones are very good indeed—a good deal better than no eggs, and they sell at prices that pay the packer a good profit.

For pickle for five hundred dozen eggs, take one bushel of the best white lime, fresh, one peck of clean rock salt, two pounds of cream of tartar, and two hundred and fifty quarts of water. For a quarter, or an eighth the quantity of eggs of course a quarter or eighth of the materials would be required. Slake the lime with some of the water, as if for whitewash. After fully slaking add the rest of the water and let it stand twenty-four hours, stirring several times during that time. When well settled carefully dip off the clear liquid so as not to disturb the lime at the bottom; then add the salt and cream of tartar, stirring occasionally until the salt is dissolved—then it is ready for the eggs.

To put the eggs in the pickle, use a dipper made of a basin, (small pan), punched full of holes, and attaching a long handle. Fill the dipper with eggs,

W. Wyandotte, R. P. Rock Stock, \$1.50 each, Eggs, \$1.00 each. E. B. KETCHAM, SOUTH HAVEN, MICHIGAN.



considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

Cockerels, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$3.00 each; Trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season, \$2.00 for 13.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

White Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets FOR SALE.

We have 10 cockerels and 12 pullets of the White Plymouth Rocks for sale at \$3.00 each. These are pure blooded birds, carefully bred, that will do you good service. Eggs of White Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed.—Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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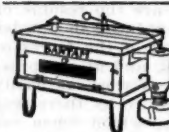
EGGS from S. C. Buff Leghorns and White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per setting. Pekin Ducks, \$1.00. WM. H. TAYLOR, Southold, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT "BARRED ROCK" LAYERS?

Bred for eggs since 1889. 135 hens averaged 92 eggs each in one year. Selected eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40. Incubator eggs \$6 per 100. Circular free.

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Hens that Pay the Profits—Judge Hallenbeck's Barred Plymouth Rock Stock, winners at our national show. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$4 per 40; \$7 per 100. Silver cup free to each customer, write for card explaining same. Address, Lloyd M. Hallenbeck, Legalized Expert Poultry Judge, Catskill Station, N. Y.



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GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE of Standard bred poultry for 1904, printed in color, free chromo, suitable for framing, illustrations and describes 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock and eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents. B. H. GREIDER, RHEIMS, PA.

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This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a fast-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.



OUR NEW NOTICE Farmer one year not be out of Farmer Grower



PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

What are the principal causes of plants, trees and vines dying or not growing vigorously after transplanting?—E. B. G., Pa.

Reply:—One of the main reasons why trees and other things that are planted do not thrive better after being newly planted is the neglect that they are shown. It is far too common to treat them as if the whole duty was done when they had been planted. No matter how good the stock was nor how well set it is necessary to follow up this good work with plenty more of the same kind. Suppose a baby is born, should it be left to grow up as best it can? A tree just planted is much the same. It needs the best of care as long as it lives. The soil should not be allowed to get hard about or over its roots, but the cultivator and hoe should be at once set to work to keep it loose. Nor should the space between the trees be allowed to grow up to grass or weeds and become hard. Some kind of hoed or thoroughly tilled crop should be grown there and the trees have their share of the attention. The sowing of ground planted to orchard to oats is one of the very serious mistakes that is made, for there is no crop that is so greedy for moisture and fertility and that will more completely rob the trees. I have seen them planted in wheat fields, which is another very unwise way to set trees. The little patches of hoed or mulched ground next the trees is of little value to them compared with having the whole surface in a good state of tillage.

Mulching is often a good thing for newly set trees and plants. If it is done there should be no lack of good cultivation besides. The mulch will help to hold the moisture in the soil where it is, but the rest of the soil if not well cultivated will soon draw upon the small supply under the mulch.

Watering is very good when the trees are first set, if the soil is dry, but usually it is not necessary. Wherever it is done the surface should be kept mulched or pulverized to prevent evaporation.

Why are not pear trees more largely planted in orchards?—E. G., Massachusetts.

Reply:—The pear is not so popular a fruit as the apple, peach and some other fruits. There are very few of the varieties that do not ripen either in summer or fall, and as the fruit has to be used up during the time that other kinds are in season there is not so much demand for it. The pear is more of a home fruit than one for market, and that is mainly why larger orchards and more of them are not planted. However it should be planted more than it is.

A reader in Ohio, B. B. T., wants to know why more is not published in the paper about fruit and vegetable growing in the extreme Southern states. He is anxious to know about these matters, what to grow and where to grow it. He wants to get away from the severe winters and thinks many others are like him and to grow fruits and vegetables.

Reply: For the past thirty years I have been more or less in the South and know the conditions in nearly all sections. There are many places where peach growing is conducted with profit, even in Florida, but that business is quite well pushed now. The plum is grown to a considerable degree, but not so generally as it should be, especially the native American kinds, which seem to be the most profitable. They bear well and rot very little, compared with the Japanese varieties. The European varieties are out of the question. Pear growing is good in some sections, as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

Vegetable growing is getting to be a great thing. The lands about Mobile bay are well suited to this branch of horticulture. Winter and spring cabbage is one of the things that seems to grow there well. Beets and some other things of rather hardy character are the principal ones grown.

In Florida the citrus fruits were once about all that was thought to be of value, but the severe freezes cut down the trees in the southern and central parts of the state and taught the people some hard lessons. They had to rebud their trees or give up the business there. Many of them changed their plans and planted many other things, so as not to have their whole dependence on the one crop, the orange.

In extreme Southern Florida, where I am at this time on business for a short

while, the orange and pomelo are grown with the greatest success. Vegetables are also grown very extensively, especially the tomato, snap beans, egg plant, peppers and cucumbers. They are being shipped north by the train load, and some of the growers are making good profits. It is quite common for northern people to spend their winters at this kind of work and go north in the spring, thus making some money and missing the severe cold weather.

L. L. of Detroit, Mich., has a lawn in which the grass is doing very poorly. He thinks the ants, which are very abundant in the yard, are the cause of the trouble and wants to know how to get rid of them. There are also many worms in the ground where he grows sweet peas and wants to know how to kill them.

Reply: In the first place, I do not believe that either the ants or the worms do any damage to grass or sweet peas, unless by worms he means something like cut worms or white grubs. No kind of treatment will kill worms in the soil except digging them out.

In the case of the lawn, the soil should be dug up as deep as possible and mixed with rich, rotted stable manure, not less than a wagon load to each square rod. Then sow half a pound of mixed lawn grass seed, such as may be had at any seed store, on each square rod, rake it in well and roll the ground afterwards. This should be done the last of April or early in May, and if done well the grass ought to come up and be ready to mow within a month. No matter if weeds do come up with the grass, mow all down every ten days or so, but not too short. I do not like to mow lawns as close as most people do. Set the mower so as to cut fully 1-2 inch above the ground. It is not too frequent but too close cutting that kills out the grass on many lawns. I also object to raking off the clippings. Allow them to rot just where they fall, as they mulch the roots of the grass and keep them cool.

Another mistake that is very common is to water lawns so as to injure them, by sprinkling. I would not give a cent for all the lawn sprinklers in America. Take off the nozzle from the hose and let the water run full force onto a board or something that will not allow it to wash up the sod. Thoroughly soak the lawn, so that the water will not go into it any more and then stop for a week or ten days, when it should be repeated if it does not rain. That will induce the grass roots to go down for water and not come to the surface, as sprinkling will force them to do.

If these things are done there will be no trouble with ants or anything else. Dandelions and other bad weeds should be dug out, of course.

I am about to plant several acres of strawberry plants this spring. Would

you advise me to plant pedigree plants? What are pedigree plants, anyway?—David Peters, Pa.

Reply: "Pedigree" plants of the strawberry or other kinds are those which have a good record behind them for generations back, strictly speaking; which would mean those that are of a strain that has borne well for several years past and has good vigor, etc. There are those who claim that such plants can only be secured by selection after selection, until a superior type is fixed; while others think that no such selection is necessary, but that all the plants of a variety have within them all the prepotency or ability needed to develop their best growth and fruitage. It is quite reasonable to believe that generations of selected plants would be better than those which have only the original characteristics of the variety, but there may be more theory in this than real fact, if we may judge by some of the extremists who write on this subject. There are just as good plants and crops grown by some who do not believe nor practice on the pedigree plant theory as by those who do, according to reports. Good culture in rich soil and suitable climate will bring good results, almost regardless of where the plants set came from or how propagated, provided they were strong. Weak plants never should be set, for they will not make the start that strong ones will. I believe in selecting the best stock for propagation.

H. E. Van Deman.

The ground in which fruit trees are planted should be as well prepared as it is for any crop.

The colder butter can be churned the better, and the better it will stand up after it has been churned.

There is no objection to selling No. 2 fruit if it is so marked. But to sell No. 2 fruit marked as No. 1 is wrong.

A flat perch for the poultry is best because of being the most comfortable to the feet and a support to the breast when the chicken is sitting down.

Cows should not be turned on pasture until the grass is sufficiently strong to furnish some nutriment, and at first keep good fodder where they can get at it.

When the nests are where the dog can run before and around them, either the dog, the nests or the laying hens are out of place. The laying hen needs to be kept quiet.

Soap is mined from a mountain near Elko, Nev., and the supply is inexhaustible. One may enter the mine with a butcher knife and cut a bar as large as he wants. It is beautifully mottled, and when exposed to the air hardens somewhat. The mountain is a clay of fine texture, and contains much boracic acid and borate of lime. Iron and other metals give it the beautiful colors. The fame of this mountain or natural soap has spread, and it is a current joke in Nevada that not a single tramp has passed through Elko for several years.

Philanthropist—"Why did you change the title of 'The Ladies' Home' to 'Old Ladies' Home'?" Mrs. Du Goods—"It was becoming too crowded."—New York "Weekly."

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A bonanza for fruit growers and orchardists. Also two-horse size for larger orchards. E. G. Mendenhall, Gen'l Agent, Box 303, Kilmunby, Illinois.

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A 12-YEAR OLD BOY
A Labor Saver,
can do more and better work, either in the field or garden, with the
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EVERY SIZE AND SHAPE

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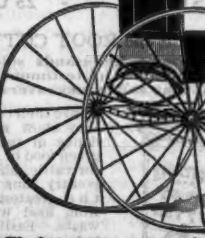
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A similar buggy not as good would cost at least \$75.



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We have so extensively advertised and it has had such a wonderful sale everywhere that we find, from our mail, some people seem to be under the impression we only make this one particular Buggy. We beg to announce to the readers of this paper that

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This is our \$37.50 Split Hickory Top Buggy, not as good as the Split Hickory Special, but a world beater at the price we ask for it.

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The Making of Tim.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Florence A. Hayes.

Mr. Professor good mornin' sir! I'm glad you're looking so well. I was little afeared after that last book you wrote you might be havin' a spell. It shows a heap of book learnin' but them agricultural schools can't allus set for us farmers any really hard and fast rules.

But layin' aside all politeness and getting to business: here's Tim. We thought like as not you could make a book farmer outen o' him. My family you see, is the old fashioned kind, there's Henry and Thomas and Jim, and Daniel and David and last of 'em all come, this little runt of a Tim.

Andrew and Sam are both married and settled down right close at hand. But I started 'em off by giving each one a tolerable good slice o' land. But shucks! I can't get them to work it, they think farmin' don't pay. And while I help to support 'em they go and work out by the day.

Henry's cut out for a lawyer, and Thomas a doctor will be, and David and Daniel are scholars but they're all a boardin' with me. They've all of 'em got a profession except of course "little Tim". And we thought perhaps you could make a book farmer outen o' him.

He was never big and smart like the rest, and to work very hard he aint able. The only time he does his share of the work is when he sits down to the table.

He putters around with the chickens, and watches the calves and the bees, and scribbles whole pages of nonsense about the rocks and the trees.

And lately he's taken to readin' your books and doin' things different from me, so that's where we got the notion he'd make a book farmer you see. It's sort of an easy vocation I guess, 'tain't much like workin' the farm. Perhaps he could make a good livin' without doin' very much harm. He'd get his name in the papers and folks would look up to him. So we thought perhaps you could make a "book farmer" outen our Tim.

The Sea Gardens of Nassau.

C. A. Green, editor: A garden in the water may seem novel to many, especially one in the salt water of the sea, but there are several places in the world where there are such. They are not gardens planted and cared for by the hand of man, but they are absolutely natural. They surpass those of an artificial character, just as the wild woods and the mountains, lakes and streams do the groves and other supposed artistic improvements upon nature that we often see, and even more so.

In the waters of the Bahama Islands there are some of the most beautiful of these sea gardens and several of them are in and near the Bay of Nassau. It was my privilege to visit them recently, in company with a few friends. We hired a sailboat with its native owner as a guide, who had grown up there and caught sponges and fished everywhere about there, until he was as familiar with the sea life as we are with the trees and animals of our homes in the States. The waters of all this region are a wonder in themselves, for they are as clear as crystal and everything can be seen on the bottom to a great depth. From a ship or any craft, or from the land, they have the most gorgeous colors; varying from the deepest indigo through all the shades of blue, to the palest tint of green. This comes from the reflection of the bottom, which is in some places covered with marine plants and animal life, and in others with only pure white sand, and from the sky and sunlight above: One would need his pen to have been dipped in the violet and blue of a rainbow and have an inspiration from heaven to be able to fittingly describe the beauty of these waters. No one who has not seen them, or others like them, can fully believe what might be said of their colors. No painter can find a blue too deep nor a green too delicate to portray what the eye can behold.

A most delightful sail over these gorgeously colored waters, in the balmy air of and with joyous companions, for an hour or more brought us to one of the gardens we had long heard about. Having cast anchor we got into a small boat with a glass bottom and were slowly rowed about over the garden, which covered many acres. The water was from a very few to ten or twelve feet deep and the bottom almost as white as chalk, so that everything could be seen as plainly as if it had been in the air. There were single specimens and clusters of fern-like plants that slowly waved their feathery leaves in the ebbing tide, like ostrich plumes in a gentle breeze.

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Here a coral lay upon the white sand like a giant mushroom or branched into some fantastic shape, often resembling the antlers of a deer; and there a colony of purple, yellow or white sea-fans. Sponges of every conceivable form and varying in size from that of a thimble to a half bushel measure, were scattered over the ocean floor. Some were round and others like pots and vases of every shape. There were some that resembled the fingers of one's open hand, or the tubes of a dozen flutes standing on end.

Nor was this garden devoid of moving creatures, for there were fishes and other sea life to be seen flitting about or quietly resting among the beds of coral and other lovely things. Some were flat and with long whip-like tails. Some were long and slender, and others short and chubby. They were spotted, striped and plainly marked, but many were dressed in the gayest of colors. Scarlet, pink, blue, green, brown, and black and white could all be seen. Shell fishes were also there. The conks were not so numerous as other forms. Some were gaily colored and some were not, but they all added to the variety and interest of the garden.

Truly, the Creator of all this beauty and gracefulness has not forgotten that the sea should have its charms as well as the land. We who have the privilege of seeing it should rejoice and be thankful.—H. E. VanDeman.

Hollyhocks.—In old times the hollyhock was the most formal of all flowers, says Woman's Home Companion. For a century after its introduction there was no change in its form or the dull tints of its colorings; in fact, it attracted but few devotees. However, the hollyhock is coming in to its own, as the hybridizers have taken it in hand, and we now have the blooms single and double, of all imaginable shades and colors—resembling the quilled asters, rivaling in form the choicest frilled and incurved chrysanthemums, and others as round as the flower of a peony—and the seed has been selected so severely for early blooming that they can now be had in bloom from seed in one season. Give them a permanent location in the hardy bed or border, or plant them in clumps to hide unsightly places. The soil cannot be too rich for them, and it should be deep and mellow and well enriched with well rotted manure. Mulch in hot weather. When the frost kills the stalks in the fall, cut them off and cover with manure twelve inches deep.

A. F. Collman, of Iowa, read a paper saying that a penny saved is a penny earned, and a good deal easier, and that it was as true now as ever. Not what we make, but what we save, builds a home for old age. Orchardng just now is a little on the wane. The present high prices for stock, hay and grain have a tendency to produce the cereals and meats to feed the world, and orchardng only the tables of the few. So many of our farmers have trusted the tree peddler, who only tries to get their money, and not to better the condition of mankind, and have scattered thorns instead of roses for their reaping bye and bye. Fruit trees should be profitable and should beautify our homes. It is by no means an extravagant statement to say that a good thrifty Jonathan, Duchess, Dyer, Grimes Golden, Ben Davis or Longfield, at the age of seven years, well cared for, will bear one bushel per tree, and seventy trees per acre make \$28 per acre, and on an average double the quantity ever year until the tree is ten years old.

It's a great disappointment fer some folks dat, atter climbin' ter de tip-top er de mountain, dey looks so small de worl' can't see um!

Lightnin' don't strike twice in de same place, kase it does its work so well de fust time dey ain't no use gwine back. Dar's stich a thing ez havin' too much heaven in dis worl', so dat w'en we strikes de real article we'll feel lak tellin' de angels, "Go long, chillun—we been dar befor'!"

"De worl' ain't half ez sinful ez some er de goody-goody folks make out. It's des in overlookin' de good en showin' up de bad dat makes it seem so.—Atlanta Constitution.

The strawberry plants from Green's Nursery company came in splendid condition. They were fully up to my expectations, with more than full count. From the treatment I received at your hands I feel like scribbling on your catalogue, "Seek-no-further." I believe that good trees and fair treatment may be expected at your hands and I expect to give you further orders.—H. H. Chase, Ind.

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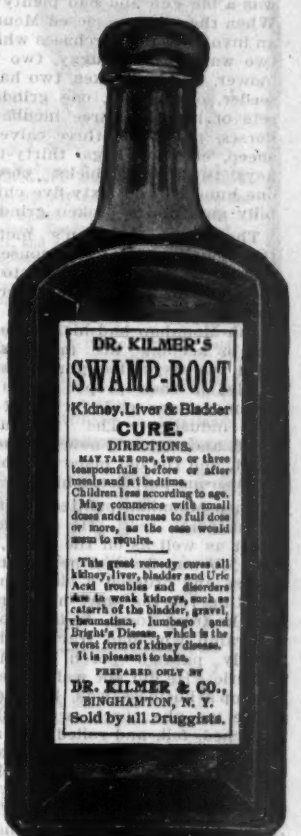
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MONAHAN'S FARM EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Monahan Attends an Auction; Is Arrested Again. Twins Arrive. Christening and Feast Ends Exciting Month.

Written by C. F. White for Green's Fruit Grower.

March 1st Monahan attended a cleaning up auction sale given by one of his neighbors. He bid on everything put up, in order to show his neighbors that he was a big gun and had plenty of money. When the sale was closed Monahan made an invoice of his purchases which showed two wagons, one buggy, two plows, one mower, two hay-rakes, two harrows, one seeder, one binder, one grindstone, two sets of harness, three incubators, four horses, two cows, three calves, thirteen sheep, eighteen hogs, thirty-three turkeys, twenty-two ducks, eleven geese, one hundred and sixty-five chickens, one billy goat and a broken grindstone.

That night Monahan's mother-in-law threatened to have a conservator appointed over him in order to keep the family from going to the poor house. A first class row was the result, and at the finish Monahan had his choice of getting out or keeping his mouth shut. The next two days the purchases were installed in their proper places and accommodations made for a first class poultry industry. The incubators were filled and lighted, new hen-houses were built, and the old place took on an air of prosperous proprietorship.

Then Monahan painted the floor of the front porch red. He got paint on his shirt as well as on the porch, and when the job was finished he went into the house and ordered a clean shirt. While waiting for the shirt he heard a knock on the front door. At the door he found a tramp who had tracked all over the newly painted porch. Monahan was frantic. He did not wait to see what the tramp's business was, but started in to wipe up the porch with him. They clinched, fell, and rolled over and off the porch. The tramp got loose and started running. You could play checkers on his coat tail. Monahan took after him, and away they went over fences and across fields. Monahan's wind gave out. He gave up the chase, took a rest, and started for home across the fields. Just as he was in the middle of a forty-acre field a mad bull saw the red paint on his shirt, and started for him at a two-forty gait. Monahan was tired out, but when he saw the bull coming he made a dash for the nearest fence and broke all records in his mad haste. He got over the fence just in time to keep the bull from assisting him over. After getting his third wind he proceeded toward home. Just as he entered the yard the turkeys took after him and chased him into the house. He changed his shirt and painted the front porch again. He put up a sign on every post, reading: "Fresh Paint." He went into the house, changed his shirt again, and came back to see how the paint was drying. He found the dog and three chickens, who could not read the "Fresh Paint" sign, dancing a cake walk and making tracks in the new paint. He fainted and was carried into the house, was put to bed, and his mother-in-law forced him to take two spoons of castor oil.

Next morning he arose early. It being Saturday, he had to go to town to dispose of the eggs, which had begun to accumulate. He got two hundred dozen together and drove to town. The first grocer offered him \$30.00 for the eggs, but wanted him to take it out in trade. Monahan tried all six grocers in the town, and could not get cash for his eggs; so he started out to peddle them from house to house. He was getting along finely, and had sold all but five dozen when a policeman arrested him for peddling without a license.

All day Sunday his mother-in-law suspected him of abandonment. Monday morning she drove to town and found Monahan in the calaboose. She got the justice to call his trial at once. He did Monahan asked for a jury trial. The jury was composed of the six grocers of the town, and Monahan was fined \$100 and costs, a total of \$128.65. He did not have the cash with him, and was put to work on the rock pile with the chain gang, while his mother-in-law drove home for the money with which to pay the fine. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon one of Monahan's sons arrived with the money, paid the fine, and Monahan was released. He swore by the beard of the great prophet that he would have revenge if it took him a thousand years to get it. When he got home that night he was ready to collapse.

Next day the monthly papers arrived, and Monahan kept to the house. He was busy answering advertisements. He was ordering goods by mail. He swore that he was going to boycott the merchants of the small towns and buy everything henceforth in a mail-order way.

That night he gathered the family about him in the library, which was the

coolest room in the house, owing to the fact that he had only last month spent \$600 putting in a large bay window, with one plate glass, which was the largest in the state; also a large old-fashioned fireplace, and a new gasoline gas-light burner. The fire in the grate was lighted to make things look cheerful, and the thirteen children sat tailor-fashion in a circle around the fireplace, while Monahan, who sat between his mother-in-law and his wife, was reading aloud from one of the monthly journals, an article about a bank president who peddled strawberries. The children were amusing themselves by lighting straws in the fire of the grate. Grant, aged 8, had one lighted nicely when the big black cat came walking leisurely by. Grant poked the lighted straw at the cat. In an instant the cat was all ablaze, and in one bound he went through the large plate glass, breaking it into a thousand pieces. Monahan immediately invited Grant out to the woodshed for an interview. The result was that Grant ate his meals off a mantel for two months.

Next day the boys located a tree of honey, and Monahan offered to show them how to fill the buckets. The queen bee took a dislike to him and a hundred bees swarmed about his head. In less than two minutes his eyes were swollen shut and his face looked like a big pumpkin. He was led home and put to bed. He was all broke up. In addition to bee stings, his corns began to pain him, an ingrown toe-nail was bothering him and he had a bad cold, which he contracted while he was in the damp calaboose. That night he had the nightmare badly. At intervals of three minutes he would either be killing a tramp, slaughtering bees, killing grocers, or defying his mother-in-law.

Next morning he felt better and was permitted to roam about the house. He went up in the garret and found a bag of old long green tobacco and a clay pipe. He started to have a nice, quiet little smoke, but the long green was too strong for him. It made him dizzy and he saw snakes in his boots. His mother-in-law found him and listened attentively for fifteen minutes. This is what she heard: "This is the finest procession I ever saw in my life. There are eighteen elephants, three monkeys, two rhinoceroses, one giraffe and eighteen snakes. Eighteen snakes, and every one of them has five heads!—five heads!—eighteen snakes—five heads! Wow! Take them away—take them away." His mother-in-law woke him and sent him to bed, where he was kept until next morning, when Shaffer and his bride returned from their honeymoon. Monahan gave Shaffer an order for one thousand grapevines. He was going to make Oklahoma pass California in the production of wine. He also ordered five hundred palm trees. He was going to sell all the palm trees used on Palm Sunday, beginning with next year.

About noon the linemen, putting in the new farmers' telephone, arrived, and Monahan's phone was installed and connected.

Monahan's mother-in-law wanted a new hat, and resorted to strategy. She had the foreman of the telephone gang offer Monahan \$4,000 for the farm. Monahan refused the offer, but it made him feel so good that he made everybody on the place a present of a \$20 gold piece. He always kept his money in gold and buried it on the place.

That afternoon Monahan got busy on the telephone, and invited six of his neighbors over Sunday afternoon to help him entertain Shaffer.

Next day Monahan told Shaffer all about alfalfa. He had ordered the seed, and was going to raise five crops a year. The day was spent in going over the place, and Shaffer was surprised to see the additions, improvements, etc., which the boys were making. The boys were shipping 1,000 dozen eggs a week to Kansas City, and money was beginning to come in. It was the turning point. Heretofore it had been a continual outlay. Now Monahan had actually got \$200 for a shipment of eggs gathered in one week. He went out alone to bury the money, but could not find the spot where he had the box containing \$5,000 in gold buried. He got excited and called on Shaffer and the boys. They dug up several acres, but the box was nowhere to be found. Monahan was almost crazy. He would have blamed his mother-in-law had he dared.

That night he acted very queer, and his mother-in-law sat up to watch him. About midnight he got up, dressed, and went out to the orchard. The mother-in-law followed and watched him take the box from a hollow tree and count

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265.	The Romance of a Black Veil, by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth.	7 cts.	467.	Hinton Hall, by Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.	4 cts.
266.	Faith and Unfaith, by "The Duchess."	7 cts.	468.	The Surgeon of Gaster Fell, by Conan Doyle.	4 cts.
267.	A Willful Maid, by Charles Garvice.	7 cts.	469.	Glen's Creek, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.	4 cts.
268.	A Dark Deed, by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth.	7 cts.	470.	The Wife's Victory, by Mrs. Southworth.	4 cts.
269.	The Sin of a Lifetime, by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth.	7 cts.	471.	Lady Grandeline's Dream, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.
270.	A Mental Struggle, by "The Duchess."	7 cts.	472.	Ada Harcourt, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.	4 cts.
271.	The Scarlet Letter, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.	4 cts.	473.	The Little Rough-Cast House, by Mrs. Southworth.	4 cts.
272.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	474.	Miss Jones's Quilting, by Josiah Allen's Wife.	4 cts.
273.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	475.	The Child of the Wreck, by Mrs. Fleming.	4 cts.
274.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	476.	The Kidnapped Heiress, by Emerson Bennett.	4 cts.
275.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	477.	The Sculptor of Modena, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.	4 cts.
276.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	478.	Secrets of Goresborough Grange, Conan Doyle.	4 cts.
277.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	479.	Lois Grant's Reward, by Marion Harland.	4 cts.
278.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	480.	Brother Silas, by Etta W. Pierce.	4 cts.
279.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	481.	The Cedar Swamp Mystery, by Jane G. Austin.	4 cts.
280.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	482.	Cora Hastings, by Mary Kyle Dallas.	4 cts.
281.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	483.	Beauty's Marriage, by Charlotte M. Braeme.	4 cts.
282.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	484.	The Old Red House, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.	4 cts.
283.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	485.	The Rehearsal, by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth.	4 cts.
284.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	486.	Our Jonesville Folk, by Josiah Allen's Wife.	4 cts.
285.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	487.	The House of Christmas, by May Agnes Fleming.	4 cts.
286.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	488.	The Midnight Marriage, by Emerson Bennett.	4 cts.
287.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	489.	The Fair Slave of Imdid, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.	4 cts.
288.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	490.	The Mystery of Bassano Valley, by A. Conan Doyle.	4 cts.
289.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	491.	The Vanes, by Marion Harland.	4 cts.
290.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	492.	The Blacksmith's Daughter, by Etta W. Pierce.	4 cts.
291.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	493.	The Pirate of Cape Canaveral, Jane G. Austin.	4 cts.
292.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	494.	The Lawyer's Ward, by Mary Kyle Dallas.	4 cts.
293.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	495.	Cornelia, by Charlotte M. Braeme.	4 cts.
294.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	496.	A Maiden All Forlorn, by "The Duchess."	4 cts.
295.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	497.	The Bride of an Hour, by Ann S. Stephens.	4 cts.
296.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	498.	Hunter Quatermain's Story, Rider Haggard.	4 cts.
297.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	499.	The Dorcas Society, by Marietta Holley.	4 cts.
298.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	500.	Great Hampton Bank Robbery, M. R. P. Hatch.	4 cts.
299.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	501.	On Her Wedding Morn, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.
300.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	502.	The Phantom Wedding, by Mrs. Southworth.	4 cts.
301.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	503.	The Jonesvillians, by Josiah Allen's Wife.	4 cts.
302.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	504.	Tragedy of a Quiet Life, by Mrs. Burnett.	4 cts.
303.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	505.	Nurse Brown's Story, by Marion Harland.	4 cts.
304.	The Mystery of Colds Fell, by C. M. Braeme.	4 cts.	506.	A Little Irish Girl, by "The Duchess."	4 cts.
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The Little Brown Wren.

There's a little brown wren that has built in our tree, And she's scarcely as big as a bumblebee; She has hollowed a house in the heart of a limb, And made the walls tidy and made the floor trim. With the down of the crow's foot; with tow and with straw, The coziest dwelling that ever you saw.

One morning Sir Sparrow came sauntering by And cast on the wren's house an envious eye; With a strut of bravado and toss of his head, "I'll put in my claim here," the bold fellow said; So straightway he mounted on impudent wing, And entered the door without pausing to ring.

An instant—and swiftly that feathery knight, All tumbled and tumbled, in terror took flight, While there by the door on her favorite perch, As neat as a lady just starting for church, With this song on her lips, "He will not call again Unless he is asked," sang the little brown wren.

—Clinton Scollard.

Cells.—Everything possessed of life is made up of cells. Every tree, leaf, fruit or root, every animal is made up of a congregation of little cells all full of life. When the plant, tree or animal dies the cells die and are transformed into other substances. Nothing goes to waste. If the tree is burned that which is taken from the air disappears in the air; that which is taken from the earth may be found in the ashes. The first form of life in the earth was creatures composed only of one cell, such as bacteria. These single celled creatures accomplished wonderful things upon the earth. If you cut your finger cells are destroyed, but if your blood is healthy new cells form and the portion of flesh removed is replaced by these new cells, but the inventor Edison has discovered that certain new rays of light destroy the cells in burning so that they cannot always be replaced, and the result is cancer. His remedy is the infusion of new blood into the veins of the person inflicted with cancer.

Cat Catches Fish.—Stoney, the black cat owned by Dennis McCarthy, night watchman at the Eagle mills, Manayunk, who has made such a reputation as a sparrow catcher that Dennis has collected enough feathers for a bed, has started in the role of fisherman, and McCarthy expects to have fish throughout the Lenten season. Ice has covered the canal that runs alongside of the mill for several days past, and there is where Stoney catches the finny tribe. He lays close to an air hole for hours at a time and has succeeded in landing five large carp. On Saturday Stoney nearly lost his life trying to land a ten-pounder. The fish was in a partially benumbed condition from the cold as it came near the air-hole; but as soon as drawn out on the ice by Stoney it began to flop vigorously. Stoney lost his footing and fell overboard, and McCarthy had to move quickly to save his friend.

That a bird has memory is not doubted. It is a marvelous feat of memory to go to the tropics for the winter and return in the spring to the very spot—to the exact tree. It is also a fact that birds have the power to recall as well as to remember. Memory depends on the association of ideas, and it is evident by the conduct of caged birds that they have the power to remember and forget the same as we do.

Aluminum becomes granular and brittle when heated to about 600 degrees C.; at a slightly increased temperature it becomes so soft that it can easily be cut with a knife. Hence all that is needed in order to pulverize it is to heat it to the above-mentioned temperature and then pound it in a mortar. With zinc, a similar treatment will give the same result.

A speedy wild duck can fly at the rate of ninety miles an hour.

Nature Studies

Lives With Owls.—Beard likes to draw pictures better than anything else on earth except to study animals and insects. Every summer he deserts his accustomed haunts in New York, takes his wife and baby with him, and goes up to the wilds of Sullivan county in Pennsylvania, where he has a log house. This house stands in the middle of a fair sized tract of woodland, thickly populated with all sorts of wild animals that still persist in the wooded regions of the Middle States. Squirrels, woodchucks, foxes, weasels, yes, and skunks run about in the woods. There are owls, and jay birds, robins and bluebirds, and many other varieties of birds in the air. Frogs and fishes and turtles abound in the ponds and streams. With all these various creatures, Dan Beard has the faculty of making remarkably close friendships. He never kills a living creature, but he captures a great many of them. He makes their captivity as pleasant as captivity possibly can be made to a wild creature, and during its continuance he studies their nature, studies their likes and their dislikes. He poses them and sketches them. He photographs them, he pets them, and more than once he has been able to tame them so thoroughly that when the doors of their cages are left open they refuse to leave.

The Wild Bull.—That accurate and sympathetic student and interpreter of animal life, Charles G. D. Roberts, tells a strange story of deep psychology as well as natural interest in "The Allen of the Wild" in the March McClure's. The life and fate of a black bull, born in domesticity, driven by the elements out into the wild and again drawn to the haunts of man make a study as well as a story worth the telling and worth the reading. The whole problem of the effect of environment and circumstance upon life and character is raised before us. The evolution of the animal is fascinatingly described. The bitter loneliness of the woods, the contests with strange animals, the restless wanderings, the vague longing, the brooding dissatisfaction with what he knew not are all followed unto their logical conclusions—tragedy. The climax is reached in the flight of the bull out of the woods and the wild back to the land and life of his progenitors. There no fence nor stall can contain him nor withstand his massive strength and untamed nature. Trained in the hard school of the wild, the survival of the fittest, he regards all men and things as naturally inimical. When death finally comes in a last final charge on a gay bevy of children one realizes that it was inevitable. As the old woodsman who dealt out to him this fate comments in regret and sympathetic comprehension, "There wa'n't no place for you neither here nor there."

About the Robin.—I was experimenting last year with a new and very early strawberry, which began to show color as early as the 28th of May, says F. R. Townsend, Babylon, N. Y., in American Gardening. I only had a few plants and allowed but few berries to mature. Alas, on the 29th of May almost every berry was picked by a robin.

A pair of robins had built a nest in the top of a large honeysuckle vine surrounding my piazza, and in due time hatched out their little ones. My attention was frequently called to them, not only from the fact of the number of insects they were constantly bringing to the nest, but the peculiar cry the little ones made as the old birds approached the nest with food, sounding as though they said, "It is my turn next."

Awakening a little earlier than usual (I am generally up at half-past four), I determined to devote an hour and count just how many insects the old birds brought to the nest during that time, and imagine my surprise when I counted no less than forty-six, composed of a large white caterpillar, a few white millers, and a soft, quite large worm, that looked in the distance like a cut-worm, and yet not a particle of vegetable

matter of any kind, although a half acre of strawberries only a few feet away. Before feeding the worm the old bird always stopped in a gravel path nearby, held the worm in its claw and pulled it through the claw with its beak, breaking every bone; so when it was fed it appeared like a soft, limp rag.

Now, the summer days are long, and yet I never passed that nest but you could hear that cry for more, and the old ones coming and going, always with an insect of some kind. Imagine, therefore, the number of insects that pair of birds destroyed in those long summer days. The loss of my few strawberries was nothing to the gain by the destruction of the insects. I enjoyed that hour of study of those dear little industrious harbingers of early spring, and I must agree with Professor Scott that "the extermination of the insect-eating birds will prove a detriment to the fruit growers in the long run."

Panama Canal.—Although the necessary excavating has been two-fifths completed, the work yet to be done will require 50,000 men for eight years. It has been thought that West Indian negroes would be employed because of their immunity from fever and other diseases common to the isthmus, but as inquiry shows that not more than 15,000 West Indian negroes are available, the government will be confronted with the alternative of taking laborers from the United States or employing Chinese or Japanese. The inhabitants of Panama dread the Chinese, and any attempt by the United States to employ large bodies of Chinese workmen on the canal will be vigorously opposed. It is a question also whether the United States while holding fast to its Chinese exclusion law, would care to introduce 20,000 or 30,000 Chinese men into a territory so near its own border where they would be constantly exposed to the temptation to seek access into our country. It seems likely even at this early day that the construction of the canal may vitally affect labor conditions, not only in Panama, but in the United States as well.—"Army and Navy Journal."

Wild Flowers.—After a long campaign against the extermination of both the small and big game of our country, the editor of "Forest and Stream" has opened his lighter batteries against the gradual disappearance of many of our wild flowers. The editor's argument is that civilized man and nature do not go well together. The preparing of the ground for cultivation, and then making it produce a crop, puts an end to many of the plants that originally grew from the soil.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: A calamity that threatens our country at the present time is the destruction of our birds. Over extended areas many species are reported to be decreasing. Should they ever become extinct it would prove more disastrous than can easily be imagined, to the farmer and the fruit grower and all who are tillers of the soil. But let us hope such may not be the case. While many of the states have passed laws for their protection, there is no doubt that many are slain in direct violation of the law. In the migratory season they may be killed by the hundreds or thousands in other sections of the country, where a few species are probably considered as game birds.

By uniform laws and eternal vigilance only can we effectually suppress this wholesale slaughter. The small boy should be provided with a camera rather than the usual weapon of destruction. The birds should be encouraged to inhabit our orchards and fields by being allowed to remain unmolested. And last of all we should do our utmost to stop the useless and shameful destruction of our common birds. If our efforts in this direction be successful we will be repaid for our good work one hundred fold.—George F. Cole.

A fishy old fisher named Fischer
Fished fish from the edge of a fissure;
A cod, with a grin,
Pulled the fisherman in—
Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.
—Cincinnati Tribune.

For Wholesale Spraying

In large commercial orchards where the saving of time, labor and material is a necessity, to say nothing of having the spraying done in the right "nick of time" nothing equals

This Orchard Monarch

—note the large storage chamber in front. A convenient pump operated by chain sprocket from rear wheel raises air pressure to 150 lbs. With 12 gallons of liquid in chamber this will work two Vermorel Nozzles at full capacity long enough to spray the largest tree. Automatic agitator keeps liquid thoroughly stirred up. Brushes clean suction strainers automatically every instant. No burning or scalding of foliage. Sold complete as shown in cut. We make the famous Empire King Barrel Sprayer and full line of smaller machines.

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Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last ten years with soothing, balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition. To his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent. had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Endorsed by U. S. Dept. of Agri. and State Experiment Stations. This soap is a Fertilizer as well as an insecticide. 50-lb. kegs, \$2.50; 100-lb. kegs, \$4.50; half barrel, \$7.00; 400-lb. barrel, \$25.00. Send for circular. JAMES GOOD, Original Maker, 929-31 N. Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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1000 Standard Quarts or Pints,	\$3.50
500 " " " "	2.35
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100 Baskets and One 32-qt. Crate,	.90
500 " " " Five " "	3.95

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
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LEADING
WOMEN
HIGHER
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All four pages

Good Cheer Department.

"There are lonely hearts to cherish,
While the days are going by;
There are weary souls who perish,
While the days are going by.
If the smile we can renew
As our journey we pursue,
Oh the good we all may do
While the days are passing by."

CHEERFULNESS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Virginia Girard.

"A cheerful countenance maketh a light heart." A cheerful countenance certainly inspires cheer to those about one more than one realizes. The value of a cheerful way is very great.

At a time, when we are depressed and sorrowful, what a relief it is to see a truly cheerful person! How many of the lesser troubles disappear when we come into such a wholesome atmosphere. Our imaginary troubles vanish and we learn to look at the real troubles in a more hopeful way.

Cheerfulness, the habit of trying to look at the brightest side of life and making the best of it, is a duty which we owe not only to others, but to ourselves.

We owe it to others, because we have no right to trouble those about us, by constantly talking about our cares and troubles and worrying others with them; we owe it to ourselves, because we intensify our troubles and magnify them by giving way to them.

How much happier are those persons, who possessing a cheerful, sunny disposition are able to look beyond their trouble and still see brightness ahead; to find the silver lining of every cloud that may for a time darken their view and obscure their vision.

Truly a sunny smile, a cheerful and hopeful disposition are a benediction which bring gladness to ourselves and those about us.

AN AIMLESS LIFE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

"He carried with him the burden of an aimless life, and died an imbecile."—Only these words overheard at a public dinner table, a fragment of a private conversation, yet what a volume of terrible truth! They tell of talents wasted, of an immortal soul drifted out into an unknown sea, of gifts regal in their nature, shattered and wrecked, of powers for usefulness never developed, of a life that might have sweetened the pathway of thousands, made utterly valueless. They speak in fearful tones of the inevitable result of a soul laden with divine impulses and freighted with gifts for God, which from lack of high and noble aims, becomes utterly valueless to the world and to itself. Oh that the young might have impressed upon them their own spiritual worth, and the power they might wield for good if they would only seek to develop and increase the single talent entrusted to them by One who will yet call them to a reckoning.

God has given to every one a place in the world and a talent for that place. We should, therefore, seek out our position in life and qualify ourselves for it. If all had the same talent, what a dull and lifeless world we should have. But it is not so. Some have the talent of an artist, musician, doctor, or lawyer. Others, of a merchant, mechanic, or farmer. These different talents make the world lively and attractive, every one attending to his own business, and following his own pursuits; the merchant to his counting-room, the mechanic to his workshop, the farmer to his field, and professional men to their respective offices and studios. Every one by using well the talent God has given him, can become respectable and useful. But if he remains in ignorance, or if his talent is cramped out of its right, he will live and die in insignificance. Let every person find out what talent he possesses and diligently cultivate it until it shall shine forth with the brightness of the sun.

Let me give an illustration of neglected talents. A man not long ago went to a bank in Middletown, Conn., asking and receiving specie for bills to the amount of a thousand dollars. He had kept these bills just as he had received them more than twenty years. If he had deposited them in a savings bank, and allowed them to remain on interest,

he might have drawn almost three times that amount at the end of this long interval. How many men will appear at the judgment to give an account of their stewardship, with their talents as little improved by wise and diligent use!

May all of my young readers remember that a penalty is affixed to the non-use of their faculties and abilities, both in nature and grace. The man who, like the Fakir of India, refuses to use his arm, will lose ability to use it. The man who refuses to use his moral faculties in the service of God, will lose moral strength in the faculty which is not exercised. All our faculties gain strength by exercise, and lose strength by non-use.

Iowa Homestead Notes.

A little country boy visited his aunt in the city and when he returned home his mother asked him what kind of lamps his aunt had. He said, "They don't have any lamps at all; they light the end of the towel rack." This is an actual experience and the boy is a relative of that little boy who, eating some pineapple for the first time and being asked his opinion of it, said: "I think it is a wooden lemonade." These bright and pleasing things coming from young America make wholesome reading.

I have found cobs soaked in kerosene to be a cheap and safe kindling. If handled as it should be done a cob so saturated will not explode. The can of oil should be kept away from the stove and cobs can be kept soaking. One cob thoroughly saturated with kerosene will be sufficient to light a fire.

A friend of mine who has just finished storing ice says: "I look for a short crop of ice next July."

Grafting Old Orchards.—In reading the spicy articles of Green's Fruit Grower I see a great contrast in ideas of now and then. In the long ago when I was a lad apple orchards were planted for cider. Not one tree in one hundred bore apples that were eatable. Sixty-five years ago many people caught the idea of top-grafting cider apple trees, doing half the work one year and half the next. My father had an orchard of R. I. Greenings. The trees were over a hundred years old, scraggy, dilapidated and apparently worthless. My father proposed to cut them down for wood, but an old friend advised him to trim them thoroughly, plow and fertilize heavily and watch the results. When I left the old home thirty years after, those old trees, then one hundred and fifty years old, bore as plentifully as young trees. One old tree bore apples that were so sour they would make a pig squeal to bite into one. It was rotten to the heart and there was a hole in one side eighteen inches long and six inches wide. This old tree was top-grafted when I was about ten years old, and when I left the farm that hole had closed up entirely, leaving just a small seam or crevice. The West knows nothing of such grand old trees as those I speak of.—George H. Perry, Lehigh, Utah.

Good Care of Harnesses.—Now is the time to oil and repair the harness before the busy season begins, says American Cultivator. Take the harness to pieces and wash thoroughly with warm water and soap. It is important that the harness be clean before applying the oil. After washing let the harness dry; this can be hastened by rubbing with a dry cloth, then apply the oil while the leather is soft, but not too wet. The harness may be hung in the open air until the oil is absorbed.

Old, neglected harnesses that are dry and hard had better not be oiled; the fibres of the leather have lost their tenacity, and oil will not restore it.

Oil does not add to the strength of leather, it merely softens and keeps it from cracking. It is a preventative of decay, not a restorer. A well-oiled and repaired harness will last as long again as a neglected one.

A Disappointed Husband.—Representative John Sharp Williams, the minority leader of the house, has been suffering from a severe cold. He diagnosed his ailments to Mrs. Williams. "I gave her every symptom I thought should cause the prescribing of a good, old-fashioned whisky toddy with plenty of sugar," said Mr. Williams, "but the ways of women are past understanding. What do you think she prescribed after listening to my symptoms? Nothing more and nothing less than a mustard plaster!"—New York World.

Mother—"Johnny! On your way home from school, stop at the store and get me a stick of candy and a bar of soap."

Father—"What do you want of a stick of candy?"

Mother—"That's so he'll remember the soap."—New York "Weekly."

\$50,000.00 Cash Given Away TO USERS OF Lion Coffee

We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of **Lion Coffee**. Not only will the Lion Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular FREE Premiums

the same Lion Heads will entitle you to estimates in our **\$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contest**, which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send as many estimates as desired. There will be

Two Great Contests

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the **St. Louis World's Fair**; the second relates to **Total Vote for President** to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. **\$20,000.00** will be distributed in each of these contests, making **\$40,000.00** on the two, and in order to make it more interesting, in addition to this amount we will give a

Grand First Premium of \$5,000.00

to the one who is nearest correct on both contests, and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 3c stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 3c Stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair on July 4, 1904? At Chicago, July 4, 1893, the attendance was 283,272. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	..... \$2,500
1 Second Prize	..... 1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	..... 1,000
5 " — 250.00 each	..... 1,000
10 " — 100.00 each	..... 1,000
20 " — 50.00 " "	..... 1,000
50 " — 25.00 " "	..... 1,000
100 " — 10.00 " "	..... 2,500
1,000 " — 5.00 " "	..... 9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In the 1900 election 10,000,000 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before November 1, 1904, we will give first prize for nearest correct estimate, second prize to next nearest, etc., as follows:

1 First Prize	..... \$2,500
1 Second Prize	..... 1,000
2 Prizes—\$500.00 each	..... 1,000
5 " — 250.00 " "	..... 1,000
10 " — 100.00 " "	..... 1,000
20 " — 50.00 " "	..... 1,000
50 " — 25.00 " "	..... 1,000
100 " — 10.00 " "	..... 2,500
1,000 " — 5.00 " "	..... 9,000
2139 PRIZES	TOTAL, \$20,000

4279—PRIZES—4279

Distributed to the Public—aggregating \$45,000.00—in addition to which we shall give \$5,000.00 to Grocers' Clerks (see particulars in LION COFFEE cases) making a Grand Total of \$50,000.00.

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of
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Green's Gift.

It is the best thing in the world for the baby to feed itself with. Our grandchild has one. No baby can get on well without it. What more attractive gift can you make your own baby or your grandchild? We will mail, prepaid, this heavily silver-plated spoon with gilt bowl as a premium to all who send us 50 cents for one year's subscription to

Green's Fruit Grower.



years will make much trouble in the future. The distance of planting must vary according to soil and varieties, but the trees must always be given ample room."

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

This hymn has a singular history, and is a proof of the fact that God chooses strange means and instruments at times to accomplish his purpose. The writer, Mrs. Adams, was the daughter of a couple who first met in Newgate jail, England, the father being a political offender. It is said that Mrs. Adams was a Unitarian; but the Trinitarian spirit of the hymn is so evident in every line, that it has been accepted and sung by Christians throughout the world. It was written as a personal experience, and a memorial of answered prayer.

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It's a "HARDIE" BRASS PUMP

The fog-like spray is delivered with such force that it penetrates everywhere; and it works so easy. Our book on spraying tells the story. Send for it.

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ONE MAN'S PAY SAVED

Where three men were formerly needed to gather and pack fruits and vegetables, only two are now required when our ventilated BUSHEL CRATES are employed. They keep fruit in better condition. These crates are strong, staunch, durable, neat, clean and convenient. No. 1 Crate is extra heavy and costs 11c. No. 2 Crate is medium heavy and costs 9c. We send booklet 11c, free.

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SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 26c., but we will accept 10c. if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Dr. Coffee Cures all Eye Diseases at Home 80-pc book Free



DR. W. O. COFFEE, 861 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia.

Are Farmers Robbing Nature?

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Miles A. Davis.

Farmers who work only with their hands and do not plan along the better ways and means of doing things lose a large percentage of profits in tilling and improving the soil, and a correspondingly large ratio of satisfaction in life. It is a dull round of existence that insists on the same grinding toll throughout every working day of the year unrelied by recreative or musing days.

Do farmers generally stop to consider how they are annually stripping the store-house of the earth of many of the essentials of plant growth and giving little or nothing back? For instance, the crops of hay cut annually from the seeded fields which have been cropped with grain, potatoes or beans till literally run out and consequently have been seeded down to clover or timothy, usually both. This seems to me poor return to the soil, if the simple roots of grass can be considered any compensation to the ground thus incessantly cropped. Farmers are few and far between who plow under a good crop of clover as a fertilizer. Manures are seldom saved in vats from the stables and yards as they should be. The usual barnyard manure hauled to the fields has lost the most valuable of its properties through leaching of rains for months previous. Of late years I have noticed that the majority of farmers are applying more and more phosphates to their fields. Many of them do not think of putting in any

fundamental laws of his environment? Remedial agents are at hand. Ashes, manure, lime, turning under of occasional clover tops, thorough underdraining, care never to plow the land when so wet that it does not readily pulverize, never exhaust the soil by too much cropping, putting out belts of evergreens here and there for winter protection, are some of the forces man can yet utilize to reclaim at least a proportion of the Lost Eden of original productiveness.

Stay on the Farm.—I am glad to see Green's Fruit Grower stand up for country life. I was raised on a farm in Pennsylvania and have always heard the cry "farming don't pay" and it didn't pay either. I was a lover of poultry and fruit. I was always working around trees, plants and vines, pruning, grafting, thinning and watching for insect pests. When I became of age I left home. That was fifteen years ago and since then I have been employed by a railroad company. By hard work and faithful service I have worked up to one of the best positions of this division. I am trying to accumulate enough capital to buy a nice little farm on which I can engage in poultry keeping and small fruit culture. While I have been considered very successful in my line of work I am confident that I would have been fully as successful had I remained on the farm, providing I had been as industrious there as I have been in the railroad service. Yet I have seen many young men who left the farm when I did who have plodded along with very little



This photograph represents children playing in the brook. The brook ever had fascinations for young people. I remember the brook that ran by the old country school house where I used to go to school so long ago. It was a continual delight to us both in summer and winter, but the brooks nowadays are not so well stocked with fish as they were in old times. If the reader has a brook running through his farm, as we have at Green's fruit farm, he should consider himself fortunate.

crop without phosphate. In fact, I know many farms that will no longer produce a full crop, except such as would make the good farmers weep to see, without the application of phosphate, which must be increased from year to year to get even an average crop. What will be the eventual result? Are not farm lands thus treated deteriorating in capacity of production, and will not the time come, not many years hence, when these overstimulated soils will have to be abandoned? Will they not become utterly barren? I know of naturally rich bottom lands in sections of the country on which phosphate has been used until grain, potatoes, beans or grass cannot be grown. These lands have been abandoned. When I see whole fields covered with a rank growth of rag-weed, many times shutting the crop out of sight, I have wondered why, in autumn, when dead and dry with the millions of seeds of this foul weed ready to be scattered over the earth, the farmers do not plow two or three furrows around the field, set fire to the weeds and see that the whole lot is burned over. By this method the weed seeds would be destroyed and the ashes would afford some degree of potash to the soil so much in need of it.

In corroboration of the view that farmers are robbing themselves in robbing nature we have only to take a retrospective glance of pioneer days, when virgin soil, rich in nitrogen and all the elements of plant life and food, produced crops of winter wheat and corn as well as potatoes that seem like fairy stories in comparison with the crops of this severely practical period. Why cannot equally good crops of all kinds be grown now? The same soil, sun and atmosphere are here. Has not man therefore, perverted the conditions and elements of plant life and growth? Shall he not, then, begin to cast about and see wherein he has gone awry from some of the

headway. They would have done far better had they remained on the farm. Therefore I am glad to see you encouraging young people to stay on the old farm homestead. We need educated farmers. Ignorance is the cause of so many failures in rural life. If these men were as careless as many farmers are there would be many more failures in business life in cities.—A Subscriber.

Axle Grease Recipe—Can you give a formula or recipe for making axle grease for farm wagon and machinery use? A twenty-five-cent can of manufacturers' grease only lasts a few days. Answer by Field and Farm—Axle grease is usually made by the secret process of the manufacturers who are not giving the snap away. You can make your own by combining such things as pine-tar, crude petroleum or ground mica with tallow and it will answer quite as well as any patented article. Boil the tallow and while warm add the tar or petroleum to the right consistency. If it hardens too much to spread readily add neat's foot or cottonseed oil to soften.

The Most Expensive Tree—It is an enormous oak 100 years old. It is protected by a clause in the deed of the property which forbids destruction of tree or branches. Architects were compelled to plan a rather peculiar building to avoid the branches. There it stands in the corner of one of the busiest streets in London, occupying ground of enormous value—and positively the only tree in the city of London outside of the parks.

In White county, Ga., there is a mountain stream which runs uphill at a steep incline for almost half a mile. It is supposed to be the continuation of a siphon which has its source in a spring at a higher elevation at the opposite side of the mountain.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES

Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight prevented; also Grape and Potato Root-borer spraying with Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Outlets. Thousands in use. Catalogue, describing all insects injurious to fruit, free. Address

WM. STAHL,
Box 44, Quincy, Ill.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Defender Sprayer

All brass, easiest working, most powerful, automatic mixer, expansion valves, double strainer. Catalogue of Pumps and Treatise on Spraying free. AGENTS WANTED.

J. F. Gaylord, Box 21 Catskill, N. Y.

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The Way of the World to the World's Fair

TO ST. LOUIS 1904

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Fruit and Vegetable Packages of every kind. Send for catalogue.

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Machine made Berry Baskets with staple in bottom, also, machine made Peach Baskets. Write for our Catalogue FREE.

WEBSTER BASKET COMPANY,
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Write for price list and circular. Address,

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Are Superior to Any in Use. Send for descriptive circular and price list. Address,

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STARK TREES best by Test—75 Years Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN

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IWANS' BEST IN THE WORLD Post Hole & Well AUGER

For Post Holes, Wells, Prospecting for Minerals, etc. A man can do thrice the work with an "Iwan" than with any other. Used by U. S. Govt.

Highest award. World's Fair, 1893. 4 to 10 inch \$2.50. 12 inch, \$4.00. Sample at special price to introduce. Show to your hardware dealer or write for particulars.

IWAN BROS., DEPT. 10, STREATOR, ILL.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I am engaged to a young man that is younger than I. He is very much in love with me and I love him very dearly. He is of good moral character. He neither drinks, chews or smokes, but my parents object to my marrying him. He is a farmer and honest. Do you advise me to break the engagement on their account or do you think we could be happy without their forgiveness? Should I marry a man a few months younger than myself?—Young Girl.

Reply—The fact that the young man is a few months younger than you is no good reason why you should not marry him. I would suspect that your parents may have some other reason for objecting to him besides his age. Generally speaking it is desirable that the husband should be older than the wife, but there are many happy marriages where the husband is from seven to ten years younger than his wife.—Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I am a farmer's daughter 17 years old. One year ago I went to the city and staid several months and while there I fell in love with a young man who was 18 years old. This young man is very poor and has many bad habits but I think more of him than of any other person I have ever met, and he seems to think very much of me. He does not say much about marriage. He has given me many presents. My parents object to the attention he pays me and object to my corresponding with him. There is another young man who is wealthy who is in love with me and wants to marry me, but I do not love him as I do the other young man I have told you about. My parents are pleased with this wealthy young man. Will you kindly advise me?—Farmer's Daughter.

Aunt Hannah's Reply—Girls must make up their minds early in life to control their affections. Every person living must live under restraint; each one must continually restrain himself or herself. You have a battle to fight in order to control your affection for this unworthy young man. You should banish him from your mind, stop correspondence with him and dismiss him, providing, as you suggest, his habits are not such as you desire in a husband. When a young man indulges in bad habits and will not reform in order to win the girl he loves, and who loves him, he should be discarded without a moment's delay. The fact that he will not reform should convince you that he will not make you a good husband. Dismiss him also from your thoughts and if possible fix your affections upon some more worthy person. Do not expect to do this in a few weeks or months, it will take time. Mix freely with society, form the acquaintance of others, and doubtless in time you will find one who is worthy of you. Possibly the other young man you speak of is the right one. Trust to your father and your mother, or your sister, for their advice is disinterested and is intended only for your good.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I am engaged to a young man without my parents' consent. They do not know of my engagement. This young man is well able to support me and he is very attractive to me. My parents are strongly opposed to him. Would you advise me to elope with this young man for the purpose of getting married? I am 18 years of age, am considered good looking. I am teaching my first term of school. I suspect that my father has chosen another man as my husband for a certain young man has been paying me attentions lately and my father does not oppose this young man in the least. My ambition has been to be a writer of stories, poetry, etc., for magazines. My compositions and essays have always taken first prize at the various schools I have attended. Would you advise me to study so that I can make money writing for magazines? Would you advise me to run away and get married this spring?—Susie.

Aunt Hannah's Reply—I would not advise you to elope under any circumstances. Even if the marriage resulting from the elopement should turn out well you would ever feel ashamed of the elopement in the years to come. You are very young. You should consider yourself a child in many respects. My advice is that you wait. Simply wait and see what will transpire. If your lover truly loves you he will be willing

to wait. You cannot lose anything by waiting. Remember that your father and your mother are the best friends you ever had and the best you ever will have. They simply desire your welfare. They are better judges of character than you. You do not see why they object to your lover but they undoubtedly have good reasons for disliking him. Remember that the young man you fancy at 18 you may not desire when you are 25 years old. In these days girls are not marrying so early as formerly. When girls marry at 25 they are apt to do far better than when they marry at 18 or 20.

I should judge by your letter that you have much to learn before you could make money from writing for magazines, etc. It is difficult selling the work of the pen. Few people, even if they are accomplished, can write attractively enough to warrant getting much pay for that which they write. Magazines receive fifty times as much material as they can publish.

Who imagines for a minute that there is any danger in overdoing the apple business in this country? asks Field and Farm. The apple crop of the United States last year was a little less than 36,000,000 barrels. In 1902 it was over 44,000,000 barrels. In 1901 it was less than 27,000,000, while in 1900 it was nearly 57,000,000 barrels. In 1899 the crop was 58,500,000 barrels. Going back ten years further to 1889 the crop was over 57,000,000 barrels, while the banner year was in 1896, eight years ago, when the crop reached the enormous amount of 70,000,000 barrels. These figures prove that the falling off through the failure of many old orchards in the great apple growing sections of the East and Middle states together with the ravages of the codling moth and other insect enemies and fungous diseases has been greater than the increase of crop from new plantings. A closer analysis of available statistics shows that in Missouri where the largest apple orchards in the world have been planted a tremendous falling off in the production of merchantable apples has occurred. In 1896 the crop was 4,487,000 barrels while last season it amounted to only 600,000 barrels. In 1899 it was 3,479,000 and in 1899 only 2,165,000 barrels. In 1900 and 1901 it was a few thousand greater, but in 1902 it fell down to 1,900,000 barrels and last season was the lightest for twenty years.

Soap Recipe—Please publish a recipe for making soap with concentrated lye. Answer by Field and Farm—We suppose you want the old-fashioned family formula: Put in a kettle the accumulated kitchen-fat. The kettle should be filled only half full. Heat very hot and stir occasionally to fry without burning. Put in the dissolved concentrated lye a gallon at a time and watch closely so that it will not run over. The lye is right when an egg will float on top. Keep adding lye until the kettle is almost full. To test the soap add one spoonful of rain-water to one of soap. If it stirs up very thick the soap is all right and will keep but if it becomes thinner it is not good. Continue to boil for a few hours until it flows from the stick like thick molasses. To harden allow it to cool off and cake on top. Then cut into bars and put on a board to dry. It can be scented before cooling and a handful of salt should be thrown in at the same time.

Wisdom From Divers Sources.

Selected by Gertrude Straman.

"The source of agreeableness or disagreeableness is in the thought life we lead. It is in thought that the social climate is made. Think pleasantly and you will act pleasantly."

"To control our passions we must govern our habits and keep watch over ourselves in the small details of every day life."

"Because charity begins at home, there is no reason that it should be restricted to that limited sphere. Of all the virtues it is the one which needs to have the most constant exercise."

"It is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know when we have got it. That is, not to be content with a reasonable and full measure of it."

"The art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never goes out of fashion, never ceases to please and is within the reach of all."

Apples Given Away.—Twenty carloads of apples it is announced will be distributed free at the St. Louis fair on apple day, September 27th. It is intended that every person shall receive three or four apples each, carefully wrapped in tissue paper. The varieties will be chiefly Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Maiden's Blush.

Some people seem to think that death is the only reality in life. Others, happier and rightlier minded, see and feel that life is the true reality in death.—Julius Hare.

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Woman's Home Companion,
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1904.

EDITORIAL

The dying words of Sir Walter Scott
to his friend Lockhart were: "Be good,
nothing else counts here.""What doth the Lord require of thee?
Only this,—to do justly, to love mercy,
to walk humbly with thy God."No, you cannot prevent the railroad
from running through your farm. Rail-
roads generally are privileged to go any-
where they desire but they must pay
fully for all damage done.I am one of the oldest subscribers you
have for Green's Fruit Grower. It is
so long ago since I subscribed for it
I cannot remember the date. It is
the best and brightest visitor that comes
to our table. May it live to the end of
time.—A. F. Horning.Leaves.—Leaves are so commonly seen
that we do not stop to examine them.
This is the case with many other com-
mon things which are worthy of careful
study. A leaf is a marvelous creation.
In every leaf there are veins which,
when seen through the microscope, re-
semble canals, through which are con-
tinuously flowing in the growing season
liquids, plant food, etc. Each leaf has
small openings or mouths which can be
seen with a microscope. One thousand
of these mouths have been found on an
apple leaf. Food is taken in through
these mouths and gases and moisture are
emitted.Weeds.—How much moisture will a
vigorous weed draw from the soil during
the usual season of growth? The poor
cultivator, who leaves his orchard and
berry fields to become encumbered with
weeds, finds his fruit diminishing in
size. This is owing to the fact that the
weeds have robbed the soil of water and
plant food. Remember that a vigorous
weed growing by your berry bush or
grapevine will take up from the soil in
the growing season at least several
twelve quart pails of water. A hill of
corn will draw from the soil the larger
part of a barrel of water. A sunflower
draws from the soil 145 pounds of water
during the growing season.Dr. Dolly was the second lady physi-
cian in the United States to whom a cer-
tificate was issued enabling her to prac-
tice medicine the same as any other
physician. This lady is now 75 years
old; she is a resident of Rochester, N. Y.
So you see that it is only of late years
that woman physicians have been al-
lowed to practice. As we have remarked
before, the world seems to be moving
toward better things.A man on proposing marriage to a
young lady frankly said: "I am not
wealthy, I do not belong to any re-
markable family and I had an uncle who
was hung." The lady replied: "I also
have no money and belong to no family
of distinction. I cannot say that I ever
had an uncle who was hung but I had
a number of relatives who ought to have
been hung."In reply we will say that your neigh-
bor has no legal right to maintain
branches of trees that extend over
your land. He can plant trees near the
line fence but you have a right to dig
a trench severing the roots that extend
in your soil, and you have
a right to cut off branches that extend
over your land. I assume that you
cannot compel him to cut off the roots
of his trees that run into your soil or to
cut off branches that reach over and
shade your land.Romantic marriages are considered
favorably. "How romantic," the young
lady exclaims and yet many romantic
marriages turn out disastrously. Buf-
falo Bill is a Rochester man. His mar-
riage was romantic. He rescued a
young girl from difficulties when she was
a stranger and later married her. Now
it is said that the man and wife
rode in the same car all the way from
the West without speaking when they
came to attend the funeral of their
daughter and a divorce is spoken of.
There is no objection to a little ro-
mance in connection with marriage, but
something more substantial is needed for
a partnership that must exist for life.When I was a boy I heard a temper-
ance lecturer state that in France health
baths were prescribed to be taken in
grape juice or wine. After the patients
were bathed in this wine the wine was
bottled and sold in this country as a
first-class product. Recently I heard
another temperance lecturer state that
in beer making pure water was not de-
sired. Beer makers preferred dirty
water in which cats had been drowned
since there was more body in such
water. It seems to me that the temper-
ance cause can never be advanced by
such misrepresentations. Why is not the
truth good enough for anybody or any
cause? In time children will learn that
these are lies that have been told them
and children remember a long time.
Consider how long I have remembered
this story of the wine in which people
bathed. It was told me forty years
ago.In these days people are divided into
three classes. The first class is those who
own automobiles. The second class is
those who want to own them but cannot
afford to. The third class is those who
are trying to scamper out of the way of
automobiles.Over-Loaded Fruit Trees.—Green's
Fruit Grower is often asked how best to
support overloaded fruit trees. Our re-
ply is that when trees are so burdened
with fruit that the limbs are in danger
of being broken the best thing to do is
to cut out a portion of the fruit and
thus relieve the tree rather than to prop
it up with posts and rails. This thinning
should be done as early in the season as
possible, the earlier the better, but it is
better to do the thinning late than not
at all. Peaches and plums are the fruits
most liable to be overlaid by apple
and pear trees are often overlaid.
When you see an overlaid tree propped
up with props and stakes you have reason
to suppose that the owner of that
tree is not an up-to-date grower.Cut off From the World.—A subscriber
of Green's Fruit Grower writes me that
he is well along in years, that both he
and his wife are sick and that they live
sixty miles from the nearest physician.
It is a great convenience and a great
pleasure to live near large cities or cen-
ters of human activity. Sometimes
people lose their lives by being so iso-
lated as not to be able to secure medical
assistance when needed. A relative of
my family was recently found dead in
his bed in his cottage on a summit of
the Blue Mountains in Oregon. He was
a bachelor living entirely alone. His
house was fourteen miles from the
nearest village and several miles from
the nearest neighbor. One of his neigh-
bors forced his way through snow five
feet deep to the lonely cottage and found
that the aged man had died alone. Pos-
sibly if he had friends or medical at-
tendance he might not have perished.Remedy for Aphids and Plant Lice.—
These insects are more frequently met
with of late. They are doing greater in-
jury as the years go by. You should
watch your fruit trees and your rose
bushes particularly, looking at the under
part of the leaves soon after the growth
commences in the spring, and if you see
any indication of plant lice begin to de-
stroy them without a moment's delay.
These plant lice often begin their work
first on the newest growth at the tip of
the branches where the wood is most
tender and juicy. The Twentieth Cen-
tury Farmer gives the following formu-
la for a spray for plant lice: Seven
pounds whale oil soap, eight pounds
quassia chips; Boil soap until thoroughly
dissolved, then strain through burlap or
some cloth that will take out any dirt or
anything that may be in the soap that
will clog the nozzle. Use about five gal-
lons of water to boil soap in. Soak
quassia chips in ten gallons of water
twelve hours or longer. Then strain into
a barrel, adding water enough to make
fifty gallons in all.New Way to Get a Wife.—Many plans
have been devised by men for getting
married, some of them successful and
others failures. In Mice and Men, a new
drama, a literary and scientific man hasdecided that it will be well for him to
marry. He has peculiar ideas of mar-
riage and is impelled to marry from rea-
sons peculiarly his own. After much
thought he has decided to adopt a young
girl from a charitable asylum. Then his
plan is to educate her and train her in
the way she should go, and finally to
marry her. Thus he invites the manag-
er of a charitable institution to bring
into his house and line up against the
wall a dozen or more young girls,
orphans, all in destitute circumstances,
having no friends to provide for them.
From this bevy of bright but untutored
young girls he selects one to whom he is
to be a guardian and in time the hus-
band. But this plan did not succeed,
therefore we would not advise our read-
ers to follow this bachelor's example.Scarcity of Laborers.—In many parts
of the country farmers are finding diffi-
culty in securing men by the month.
There are different reasons offered for
this scarcity of help. There has been
great activity in manufacturing during
the past years which has attracted
many men from farms. Street railways
have called many men from the farm
to work as motormen or conductors.
Building enterprises and large jobs of
various kinds undertaken by contractors
have called for many laborers. The
building of the New York state barge
canal during the coming five or ten
years will call for much labor on the part
of men and teams. Farm work has been
made unpopular from the fact that far-
mers employ men only as a rule for
eight months. Men with families can-
not afford to be idle four months. If
you will give them work all the year
they will be more inclined to stay with
you. Farm work requires longer hours
generally than other enterprises. It may
be well to state in the contract with la-
borers how many hours they are to
work. Some farmers require more hours
of labor than they should. The falling
off in manufacturing and other similar
enterprises will lessen the demand upon
farm help and farmers' sons, thus the
tendency is toward cheaper labor for
farmers.Abandoned Farms.—I have seen some
of the much advertised abandoned farms
of New England. They were beautiful-
ly situated among the foothills of moun-
tains near lakes and large forests. They
were situated several miles from any
neighbor and five or six miles from a vil-
lage or post-office. The soil was natural-
ly poor. On some of these farms the
buildings were good. The owners had
found it difficult to make a living on
these farms, therefore had abandoned
them. But I have seen farms in West-
ern New York, of which it might be
claimed that they were abandoned, and
yet these farms were naturally fertile.
The original owners who cleared the
farms of timber, rocks and stumps, and
who made fortunes on these farms had
died. Their heirs leased the farms and
their tenants took as much as possible
off from the land and put as little back
as possible, thus each year the fertility
declined. The buildings year after year
became more and more dilapidated until
it was difficult to find a tenant. The
fences were blown down and weeds were
in full possession. How sad it is to see
an abandoned farm.Hotel Life.—A New York senator has
lived twenty-five years in one hotel in
New York city. This man is a million-
aire and yet during twenty-five years he
has lived without a home. I would rather
live as many farmers live who sub-
scribe for Green's Fruit Grower, with
sunny homes surrounded by orchards and
shade trees, with broad meadows and
fields of grain, and groves of trees, than
to live as this millionaire senator lives
cooped up in his hotel. The wife of this
senator you might think has nothing to
do since she is ever boarding in a hotel,
but she considers herself a very busy wo-
man. It requires a large portion of the
forenoon for her maids to dress her hair
and prepare her toilet for the breakfast
table. After breakfast she may read the
morning papers and walk or drive, then
her maids spend several hours in pre-
paring the lady for lunch. Then the lady
drives about making calls or to take an
airing in the park, returning in time to
have her maids spend an hour or two
preparing and dressing her for dinner.
After dinner at six or seven o'clock, the
lady and her husband attend some re-
ception, the opera, the theater or some-
thing of the kind. Thus you see while
the lady has no housework to do, and no
household cares, every moment of her
time is occupied. But what a strange
life it must be living twenty-five years
in a hotel without any garden, flowers or
any of the home feeling that you and I
prize so highly.A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower
from Iowa has a fine thrifty orchard
planted eight years ago. He asks whyit has never fruited. From a photo-
graph he sends I can see that the orch-
ard is growing with great vigor and this
is probably one reason why the trees
have not borne fruit.Reply: In Iowa I do not think apple
trees can be expected to bear much
fruit before they are twelve or fifteen
years old. The photograph indicates
that the trees need pruning. Do not do
all of this pruning in any one year; sim-
ply thin out the branches wherever they
are crowded and do not worry about
trees not bearing since they will bear
fruit in good season. The writer says
that the bark on the south and south-
west sides of the trunk has split in some
instances. I think these wounds will
heal over all right. Possibly such split-
ting of the bark of the trunk can be
prevented by placing a board or two
boards nailed together in the shape of a
V, shading the south and southwest
sides of the tree from the sun.Your Child.—Fathers and mothers do
you realize your responsibility to your
children? No, you do not. No father
and mother fully realizes their responsi-
bility. I am led to ask this question by
a letter which I have in my hand from
a young girl who is one of a large fam-
ily, having numerous brothers and sis-
ters. She complains that her home no
longer has any attractions for her. She
does not feel that her father and moth-
er love her as they should, and she is
confident that her brothers and sisters
desire to wound her feelings rather than
to make her life pleasant and enjoyable.
She is obliged to wear poor clothes and
is thus held up to the scorn of her well
dressed schoolmates. She works hard,
doing much outdoor work that the men
should do, also household work, while her
sisters have an easy time, and yet her
work does not seem to be appreciated.
Fathers and mothers, those children of
yours are almost entirely in your power.
It is for you to make their life pleasant
or to make their life a hell on earth. I
do not doubt that you who read these
lines think you are doing your duty as
father or mother. If you are you are one
of thousands. I wish you could see the
letter I have in my hand, but it was not
intended for publication and therefore
held sacred.

DOING OUR BEST.

Whatever work we may be engaged in
we should not be satisfied unless we are
doing our best. If we are not doing our
best we are not doing ourselves justice;
that is we are not developing our own
faculties and are retrograding. Tramps,
criminals, men who are making a failure
of life everywhere are men who have not
been doing their best. But there is an-
other reason why we should do our best.
The world demands the best we can pro-
duce and will not accept anything else
and award us the merit of success. The
man who is always doing his best is a
growing man. He is able to achieve
more and more every day. Gradually he
surprises not only his friends and ac-
quaintances but he surprises himself in
what he can achieve. There are many
farmers who are not doing their best.
These men gauge their achievements by
the achievements of their neighbors.
They satisfy themselves by saying, "I
am doing as well as Jones is doing. I
am certainly more of a success than
Brown," therefore he lulls his energies
into a condition of repose whereas he
should not be satisfied with what Jones
or Brown are doing, nor what any com-
petitors are doing, but should aim to
surpass them all. Or, better than that,
to depart from the particular lines in
which his neighbors are engaged and
start out in some new enterprise to
which he can devote the fertility of his
broad acres. In fruit growing there are
few men who are doing their best. Most
fruit growers are satisfied to grow aver-
age apples, pears, strawberries and
grapes. Here and there we find a man
who produces the best, and who finds a
market for the best product, and in this
way achieves notable success.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.



No Title, No Wife.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Walter Scott.

From fair sunny skies came a youth in disguise
And knocked at the door of an heiress;
His quest was for tin, so she bade him come in,
Not thinking he meant her to harass.

So modest her air, he resolved to be fair,
He hadn't the heart to deceive her.
Though he hadn't a crown would she turn
And dub him a giddy deceiver?

Beg pardon, my lady, cried the youth in despair,
The castles I've boasted are "all in the air."

And fortune and fame and titles I've none,
My tale is soon finished when once I've begun.

As mad as a hatter, the maiden arose,
Her dander was up from her head to her toes.
What's fortune and fame said she in a flout,
Go dig in the sewer; with me you don't count.

I could live with a Turk or manage Iago,
But minus a title never stomach a Dago.

Housekeepers experience trouble in storing silver so that it will not turn dark, or become tarnished. Some wrap each article in tissue paper and store it in tight boxes or closets; others use bags of unbleached cotton of suitable sizes for each article. Bleached cotton has been bleached by the use of sulphur fumes and this trace of sulphur in the cloth discolors the silver. If you place a rubber band in contact with a silver spoon over night it will make a black spot since there is sulphur in the rubber.

Save all your broken and crooked carpet tacks and keep them in a box in the kitchen for cleaning bottles. They are better than shot, for the sharp edges scrape off all the stains.

Kerosene added to boil starch—a tablespoonful to a quart—will prevent the smoothing irons from sticking and will give a gloss to the articles; the scent will all evaporate in the drying.

Lamp burners which are in constant use should be boiled occasionally in pearline or soda suds, then scrubbed and polished with brick dust, when they will do as good service as new ones.

When silver spoons become discolored from eggs scour them with fine table salt. This will remove the discoloration, which is caused by the sulphur in the egg, and not scratch or wear the silver.

If you wish to avoid streaks when washing nicely painted doors, begin at the bottom and wash all the way to the top of the door. Now the paint is all wet begin at the top, wash downwards and wipe dry as you go. Streaks are caused by soapy or dirty water running down over the dry paint.

A description of a dinner given in 1350 shows that there has been a vast improvement in table manners since then. As a rule, one knife had to serve for two people, and often a bowl of soup was used by two persons. For this reason the party giving the dinner arranged his guests in couples, trying to place people together who would be congenial and not averse to this common use of table appointments. Spoons were seldom supplied to the guests, and the soup was drunk directly from the bowl, the latter usually having side handles, by which it was held. In less refined company there were no separate soup bowls, only one large porringer, which was passed

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1900.

around to the guests in turn. The diners helped themselves to the pieces of meat they desired from the common dish with their fingers. Napkins were considered a luxury, and were only provided in very aristocratic and wealthy families.

This is Worth \$1,000.—There is a little passage in an Emerson essay which is here repeated for the benefit of the woman who would entertain successfully. "I pray you, oh, excellent wife, cumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man and woman who have just alighted at our gate. . . . These things, if they are desirous of them, they can get for a few shillings at any village inn. But rather let that stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents and behaviour, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price in any city, and which he may travel miles and dine sparsely and sleep hardly to behold." An elaborate menu can never atone for a lack of true cordiality.

If it is needed to bake potatoes in a hurry, the process may be considerably shortened by putting them first in boiling salted water for ten minutes; they are then taken out and put into the oven, and will bake in a very short time. The object is to heat them through quickly, this process being slowly accomplished if left to the oven alone.

Among the "left-overs" bits of paste from baking day are not to be despised. Roll them very thin, sprinkle with the dry Parmesan cheese that comes in bottles, and also with a little red pepper. Roll out again very thin, cut into narrow strips, and bake until a golden brown. Send around with the lettuce salad.

If when making ginger bread, molasses cookies or ginger snaps, the molasses, soda, butter and ginger are cooked together until the mixture just escapes candying, and then cooled before adding the egg and flour, the result will be much more delicate and satisfactory.

A corn souffle, simple and dainty, requires a heaping tablespoonful each of butter and flour, a cupful each of grated corn, and milk, salt and pepper to season and two eggs. Cook the butter, flour, corn, milk and seasonings together until the mixture thickens, stirring constantly; when slightly cool add the yolks of eggs and beat well, lastly fold in the stiffly-beaten whites. Put into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

To change the souffle into a pleasing dessert substitute a third of a cupful of sugar and vanilla for flavor, for the salt and pepper. Serve with lemon sauce.

Frying Steak.—The proper way to cook a beefsteak is to broil it, but oftentimes it may happen that this is not convenient, and the steak must be fried. This may be done very satisfactorily if a little thought is given to the matter. Put an iron saucepan over the fire and let it become very hot, then rub the pan with a piece of butter and put in the beefsteak and quickly brown one side; then turn it over and brown the other side. This will keep in the juices. Cover the pan and cook the steak three minutes; again turn and cook it three minutes longer. If the steak is not of extra thickness, the meat will be cooked sufficiently in that length of time. Place the steak on a hot platter, spread it with butter, season with salt and pepper, and serve.

Servants One of the Family.—Japan differs from other parts of the world in many respects, but in none more than in relation to domestic servants. There is no servant problem there. The philosophical Jap has solved whatever problem there might have been by simply giving in to the servant and recognizing her as one of the family. A person's social status is not impaired by the fact that he or she does housework for payment. Indoors, it is true, the master and mistress are permitted to call their domestics by unprefix names, but once outside the Japanese Mary Jane is entitled to as much respect as her employers, receiving the profoundest of bows, and being addressed by the honorable title of San.

The fact that women—from the empress downward—help to form the servile class, does much in bridging the gap which elsewhere exists between mistress and maid. In Japan the highest of women are accustomed to performing the most menial of offices for their male kindred. The servants' position is analogous to that of the familiar "mother's help." The mistress herself is, indeed, but a headservant, by no means to be placed on an equal plane with the "master." In the evening the maids are admitted into the family circle, where they join in conversation with the family; whilst in the daytime they are expected to entertain visitors in the absence of the mistress.

Are You Chained To The Wash Tub



Whether a housekeeper does her own washing or not the worry and work connected with "Blue Monday" literally chain her to the Wash-Tub. We can sever the chain. Let us send you the

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Freight prepaid. No money or promise of any kind is required. Use it for thirty days; then if you do not wish to purchase return it at our expense. We pay the freight both ways. Unlike all other washers, the "1900" sends the water through the clothes and washes them absolutely clean in six minutes with no wear or tear on the garments or the operator. Perfectly adjusted Ball-Bearings do the same for it as for the bicycle—make it work with little effort.

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Worth Remembering.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by L. Eugenie Eldridge.

That time is money.

That a stitch in time save nine.

That whatever is worth doing, is worth-doing well.

That it pays in housework to study economy of strength and time.

That saving as well as spending counts in the yearly profits.

That several asbestos mats are useful in the kitchen.

That it is economy to sweeten sauce after it ceases to cook.

That equal parts cooking soda and salt is a good dentifrice.

That an indicator of oven heat is an excellent attachment to the kitchen stove.

That a note-book and pencil kept handy to jot down small matters for remembrance is the housekeeper's friend.

That system and order in the home life and work, adhered to as closely as possible, saves noise, confusion and irritability of temper.

That wholesome discipline is far better for children than over-indulgence.

That a few pots of well-cared for plants in the window rest the mind and cheer the heart.

That a spoonful of ammonia in the water in which silverware is washed will give it a bright lustre.

That a sleeping room cannot be hygienically clean unless swept and dusted at least once a week, and aired daily.

That the house keeper—usually the wife and mother—should spend as much time as possible in the open air.

That lemon juice thickened with salt, or powdered starch with a little soft soap will often remove peach and pear stains from linen if placed in the sun.

That too much air and light will destroy the flavor of vegetables and cause them to wither and shrivel up.

That a merry heart doeth good like a medicine and a laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

That order is heaven's first law and cleanliness is next to godliness.

Protection Against Moths.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jennie M. Wilson.

The moth often begins to fly about our rooms as early as May, especially if we neglect to bring our screen doors into timely requisition. It is a small, light, buff-colored miller, dainty in appearance, and beautiful on close inspection.

Its highest mission seems to be to teach us to set our affections only upon incorruptible treasures which "moth and rust cannot destroy." But it is necessary to keep a sharp lookout for the safety of our furs and flannels and we must wage war against it. In the first place we should carefully put away everything we can, upon which it will lay its eggs. If we pack away our furs and flannels early in May, before the moth has begun to lay its eggs, and leave them in boxes and bags so tight that the flying moth cannot possibly squeeze in, no further precaution is necessary. Clean paper bags are recommended for this purpose, similar to those used for flour and meal. They should be without holes or opening anywhere. These bags when filled and closed firmly may be put away on closet shelves or in loose boxes, without danger to their contents, so far as moths are concerned, without need of camphor or other strong odors to drive moths away. If, for any reason the putting

away of furs or flannels has been delayed until the moth has made its appearance you should examine such article well, and shake and beat them thoroughly, in order that any moth eggs that may possibly have been laid in them may be thoroughly removed or killed. Muff and tippet boxes should be tied up securely in bags, or made safe by mending holes, if any, and pasting a strip of paper around the puncture of the cover with the box below, so as to close all openings. Woolen garments should not be allowed to hang in closets through the summer, in parts of the country where moths abound, but should be packed in tight trunks or boxes, or sealed up in bags. Woolen blankets should be well shaken and carefully put away, unless in daily use. Early in June the larvae of the moth begins their ravages, and then unless you live where moths are not found, look sharp, or you will find some precious thing that you have forgotten, some good coat unused for a few weeks, already more or less riddled by the voracious moths. It is their nature to eat until they have grown strong enough to retire from the eating business, and go into the chrysalis condition.

It is said that powdered black pepper, scattered under the edge of carpets, will preserve them from attacks.

On the farm there is no need of co-operative cooking, no need of restaurants. The farmer at all times knows what he is eating. The city man cannot say as much. He lives on faith, takes what is given him and asks no question. These remarks apply to those who board in hotels and restaurants, for one reason or another. There are sweetness and light in the home on the farm that can exist nowhere else, unless the homes in cities are made to resemble those on the farm—resemble them in an atmosphere of simplicity, devoid of the glare of artificiality. Did ever a painter take a delight in picturing a home in the city? Does he not seek out some quaint old farm house, nestling among the trees, and with all the rural surroundings that suggest to the senses nature herself? Such is an ideal home, and the farmer who has once lived there and abandoned it for a modern structure has ever a haunting recollection of the old-time nook.

If baby seems a trifle thin, Don't try to fatten him on gin, For even just "a little taste" Is nothing less than sinful waste.

Don't bring your infant up on cheese Through a mistaken wish to please; The casein it cannot digest, Is certain to disturb your rest.

Till he has passed his second year A child should not be given beer, And when he first takes solid food Pickles should also be eschewed.

Oils and furniture polishes of any sort should be used sparingly on chairs, tables, bureaus, etc., that have lost their first lustre. A better method to restore the lost charm is to wash them well with cold water, wipe with a soft bit of cheese cloth till perfectly dry. Then polish with chamols, making "elbow grease" do duty for the absence of all other lubricants. The gloss then obtained will be found to be more lasting than that from the use of cleaning liquids.

To take grease spots out of wall-paper make a paste with fuller's earth and water; spread it carefully on the spots and let it remain till the next day. Brush off and if the spots have not quite gone repeat the process.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

Harvard University Acting as Judges.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured. Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the cases before and after the treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Where every hour brings its several joys."

"AMERICA'S

SUMMER

RESORTS."

This is one of the most complete publications of its kind, and will assist those who are wondering where they will go to spend their vacation this summer.

It contains a valuable map, in addition to much interesting information regarding resorts on or reached by the

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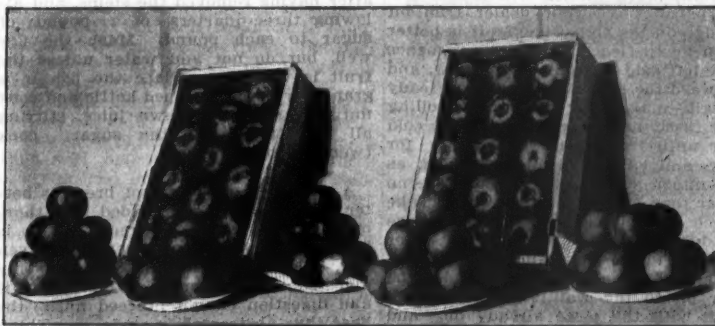
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birds coming in from the timber lands to the cherry trees and going away with ripe cherries in their mouths, but did not look upon this as anything serious where there were hundreds of bushels of cherries. Indeed I have thought that birds prefer wormy cherries and that they would take those in preference to marketable specimens, but of this I have no positive evidence. I have been friendly disposed toward birds since I have known of the beneficial work that birds do. I know that a bird whose body is not much larger than the thumb of a man may, unobserved to the farmer, hop from branch to branch and destroy during the day over a thousand insects, or eggs of insects. I have known of the beneficial work of woodpeckers, which during summer and winter examine minutely, with their marvelous eyes, almost every crack and crevice in the bodies of the trees, searching for and destroying myriads of insects. I have noted carefully the habits of the robin which lives principally upon worms and bugs, and whose attack upon fruits is simply a side issue and not a regular means of sustaining life. They feed their young with insects rather than fruit, though it is possible on occasions they may feed their young a little fruit. They will certainly give insects the preference if they are in ample supply.

It must be conceded, however, that there are certain exceptional localities where robins and other birds do serious injury. I once knew of a vineyard near a wooded ravine on the shores of the Hudson river which was seriously attacked by robins and other birds. For some reason large numbers of birds were attracted to this wooded ravine, and no other food being present, they made a serious attack on the grapes.



POPULAR VARIETIES OF APPLES.—From N. Y. Tribune photograph.

Certainly under such circumstances the fruit grower must do something to protect his crop, but I am persuaded that the average fruit grower is situated something like Green's fruit farm, where birds are present doing much helpful work and at the same time carrying off an occasional cherry or strawberry, the loss of which is not felt by the owner. I therefore appeal to fruit growers to protect the birds owing to the fact that they are so helpful in destroying the insects. There are other reasons why birds should be protected. They are beautiful objects and their songs do much to brighten life. They are also God's creatures intended by the Creator to be the companions of men. For this reason should not be ruthlessly destroyed.

WHY FRUIT BLOSSOMS SOMETIMES FALL.

People are sometimes disappointed by seeing an occasional tree filled with blossoms which fall to the ground without furnishing any fruit. There are many reasons why this may occasionally occur. There are certain varieties of various fruits that are inclined to drop their blossoms without setting fruit until the trees attain considerable age. Trees that are growing very rapidly are inclined to shed their blossoms without setting fruit. Sometimes the blossoms are injured by late spring frosts which prevent their setting fruit. Occasionally a long cold rain storm sets in at the time of blossoming, continuing for nearly a week, preventing the bees and other insects working in the blossoms, and thus trees are sometimes prevented from bearing fruit after blossoming. Then again there are certain varieties of apples, pears, plums and some other fruit that are not perfect in blossom. The blossoms are not bi-sexual. This is another reason why blossoms do not always set fruit. For this reason it is well to have different varieties growing in the same orchard so that the blossoms of one tree can fertilize the blossoms of another and yet the most of our fruit trees will perfect their blossoms though planted alone. It is claimed that there is a tendency of the Keiffer, Bartlett, Clapp's, Angouleme and Anjou pears to be sterile when planted alone. My experience is that the most of these varieties will bear fruit when planted alone but

that they will be more fruitful when planted near other varieties. There are certain varieties of strawberries that will not bear fruit unless planted near bi-sexual varieties.

THE MORTGAGED FARM.

R. D. Ellis of Massachusetts asks the editor of Green's Fruit Grower to say something about mortgaged farms. When I began fruit growing after leaving the Rochester bank I was a poor man. The farm on which I began fruit growing embraced 134 acres and there was a mortgage on it of \$8,500 bearing semi-annual interest at 7 per cent. In fact the farm at that time, in its run down condition and dilapidated buildings and fences, was not worth \$8,500, the amount of the mortgage, and could not have been sold for that sum. Therefore there was an instance where fruit growing and farming combined were commenced on a farm that was mortgaged for more than it was worth. There are few men who would undertake an enterprise under such unfavorable circumstances. Ask any business man what the chances would be of success in an enterprise thus hampered and he would tell you that there would be scarcely any chance of success. And yet I succeeded on that farm and paid off the mortgage. There were some favorable circumstances connected with the paying of this mortgage and my work upon that farm. It was a time when more than ordinary attention was given to small fruit culture, when people almost everywhere were planting black cap raspberries in 5, 10, 50 and 100 acre lots, and when strawberry plants and other small fruit plants were in great demand, thus I secured not only crops of fruit but was able to sell all the plants I could raise. Thus I had two sources of

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New Method Discovered for Drawing Out Rheumatic Acid Poisons—So Successful That the Makers Send it to Anybody

FREE ON APPROVAL—TO TRY!

Don't take medicine—there's a better way to cure rheumatism. It is through the soles of the feet. Being nerve centers, they not only contract disease, but they also expel it. Through the large foot pores the great new discovery, Magic Foot Drafts, reach and cure rheumatism in every part of the body. They cure after everything else fails. No other remedy ever made such a record, or cured so many cases considered incurable.



Magic Foot Drafts are so sure to cure that the makers are sending them, to everybody who writes, to try without paying a cent. You simply put them on and wear them. Then if satisfied with the benefit received, send one dollar. If not they cost you nothing. If cured one dollar is little to pay. Write to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., 579 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

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Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 421, Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell, I want no money.

TRY WATER DOCTOR

And get Well, Strong and Vigorous. If you will send me a sample of your morning urine I will tell you what disease you have, its cause and if curable or not, free of charge. You can be cured at home at a very small cost in three or four days. Send four cents for mailing case and bottle for urine. Address J. F. SHAFER, M.D., Water Doctor, 313 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Darken Your Gray Hair

DUNN'S OZARK HERB restores gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar, lead, nitrate, silver, copper, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT. It will produce the most lustrant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. OZARK HERB CO., Block 31, St. Louis, Mo.

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How to reduce it. Mr. Hugo Hertz, 544 E. 4th St., New York City, writes: "I have lost my weight of 115 lbs. in 100 days, and I have not gained an ounce since." Fully vegetable and contains no water. Any one can make that home at little expense. No stirring, no dieting. We will mail a box of it and full particulars in a plain sealed package for 1 cent for postage, etc. Hall Chemical Co. Dept. 164 St. Louis, Mo.

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This is more than a catalogue since many pages are devoted to helpful hints on growing, pruning and harvesting apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, nuts, asparagus, grapes, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants. You will get information enough in this catalogue to pay you many times for the trouble in sending for it. It is sent free to all on application by postal card. It is the largest catalogue we have ever issued, containing 112 pages.

A portion of this catalogue is devoted to ornamental trees, plants, vines and shrubs. Another portion of the catalogue is devoted to farmer's and fruit grower's implements, pruning and budding knives, saws, pruning shears, spray implements, apple parers and slicers, cider presses, cherry stoners, fruit crates, baskets, etc.; also garden tools, cultivators and farm plows, also incubators, food choppers, bone cutters and many other implements of interest to farmers, fruit growers and poultrymen. If you have not received a copy of this valuable catalogue you should send for it without delay.

only through the ability of these great enterprises to borrow money that they are enabled to extend or improve their lines, making them more useful and more profitable to those who invest their money in them. Therefore, in considering whether you should buy a farm which you are not able to pay for in full, expecting to place a mortgage upon it, you must consider your age, your health, strength and your business ability, which may be good or not; of this I cannot state.

HOW TO KEEP THE BOYS ON THE FARM.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

This is a very important question for farmers. The father and mother naturally desire that their boys should remain on the farm, yet many of them are attracted to other enterprises. It is surprising how many farmer's boys are motormen or conductors on street cars, and how many of them have become managers of large business enterprises, or lawyers or doctors. If a boy gives evidence plainly in his early years that he is particularly adapted to some other pursuit than farming, I would not think it wise to urge him against his will to remain upon the farm. There are many boys led away from the farm permanently by attending schools, where no attempt is made to interest the boys in farm life, in nature studies or in anything that encourages them to take up the business of farming. It would be a great thing for agriculture, and for the good of our country at large if the farmer boys of the best ability could be made to prepare themselves for a better class of farming than has hitherto prevailed. In fact, high class farming requires first class men. At the present time there are too many farmers who are poor business men, and men of moderate ability. We should teach our boys that there are opportunities upon the farm equal to those offered in cities. We should encourage our boys by making farm life so attractive for them that they will desire to remain there. Make the farm house light, airy, roomy and attractive in every way. Make the grounds about the house as ornamental



as possible. Plant orchards, berry fields and vineyards. The culture of fruits attracts enterprising young men more than ordinary farming. The growing of superior fruit requires more business ability than the growing of ordinary farm crops and for this reason this branch will attract the better class of young men. The present scarcity of help among farmers is largely owing to the fact that many farmer's boys have been enticed into the cities where they are not saving so much money as they might upon the farm. The wages paid for street car motormen and conductors would seem to be large, but when these men pay their rent and extra cost of living in the city they do not have as much money as they would if they had remained upon the farm.

Russian Bear Story.—There are two kinds of bears in Russia. Here is a true story of one: Two girls, ages 5 and 18, were attacked by a huge bear and the younger was carried off, while the elder, terror-stricken, fled home and gave the alarm. For three days the inhabitants of three villages sought in vain for the lost child. Finally a cordon was drawn around an extensive tract of forest, and the searchers closing in discovered the bear and her booty in a dense thicket. The child was perfectly unharmed, and reclined in a deep, mossy couch made for her by the bear. She had gotten over her first fright, and had subsisted fairly well on nuts and other forest fruits brought to her by the gentle monster. The freakish, but kindly-disposed animal was summarily killed by the villagers.

"O wad some power the gifle gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us.
It wad frae money a blunder free us
And foolish notion."

A GREAT COMBINATION.

RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL,
MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER,
WOMAN'S MAGAZINE,
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.
Publisher's price, \$1.00. We will have all papers sent to one or separate addresses one year for 80c.
Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Woman's Page

CONTINUED.

Awaiting the Cows.

The dewdrops gleamed bright on the clover,
As Aurora deep flushing, withdrew
The curtain of mist that hung over
The hills and the mountains of blue;
The songs of the robins and thrushes
Burst joyous and clear from the boughs,
And pinker than dawn were the blushes
Of the maiden, lo! waiting the cows.

Her foot was a model for Venus,
Stripped of its sandals and free,
While her ankles—but this is between us—
Were divine to the highest degree;
Superb was her kirtle in neatness,
And worn as the fashion allows,
Yet scant, I confess, of discreetness.
But lovely whilst waiting the cows.

"O Cupid, I pray you to blind her,
And a bow I'll give unto thee;
O Love, with thy silken cords bind her,
And bring her, oh, bring her to me!"
But Love, in its dreams, saw a vision,
Less charming than fancy endows—
A maiden that smiled in derision,
And laughed at both Hyman and vows!
—W. D. Briscoe, in Atlanta "Constitution."

Wall Papering.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jennie M. Wilson.

There are always beginners in every line of business; consequently there will be some among your readers who are beginners in housekeeping, who will this spring have their first experience in the inevitable house cleaning time.

In this work there is nothing more perplexing to the girl-wife, who has always had mother to depend on, than the wall papering.

Do not doubt your ability to do it, for if you take pains you can soon learn to do the work nicely. When you get your paper, have your dealer trim off the edge on the right side, as it is better for an inexperienced hand to commence at the left side of a door or window, and go toward the left. When you are ready to begin, make your paste with boiling water, first dissolving the flour in cold water until free from lumps, as for gravy, and let it boil about as long as for common starch, and it should be no thicker than starch after it is cold. Take a piece of washing soda about the size of a hickory nut, dissolve it in water and put it in the paste and you will need no glue. Let an assistant hold the paper up to the wall, so that it will match with the piece already on, and cut it off the right length—just a trifle short, as it will stretch a little. Lay the paper wrong side up on a long table; let your help hold one end while you put on the paste quickly and evenly with a whitewash brush. Be sure to get every part covered. Take hold of the upper end, while your assistant takes the lower end; fasten it at the top, then brush it down carefully with a soft whisk broom or brush, pick all windy places with a pin, and pat gently with a soft cloth. If it should become fast at the bottom too soon for the rest, pull it out carefully and replace it again. Try this plan, and your rooms will look new with but little expense.

Editor's note.—Papering walls is hard work at best. If you have plenty of other work to do I advise you to employ an experienced paper hanger. But if you live where no such person can be secured try it yourself as directed. Get a handy man to assist you. Always apply thin, dissolved glue to the walls before applying the paper, and let it dry. Paper will not cling to walls that have been white-washed.

Crude petroleum poured upon a burned surface and covered loosely with cotton will subdue the pain almost at once.

Potatoes cooked in their skins are beautifully dry and floury if a small piece is cut off one end to allow the steam to escape in cooking.

The whites of eggs will beat to a froth much more quickly if you add a pinch of salt to them, and stand in a draught while you are beating.

To remove grease from coat collars and the glossy look from elbows and seams, rub with a cloth dipped in ammonia.

To scour knives easily, mix a small quantity of baking soda with brick or coal ashes and they will polish well.

To remove mildew rub common yellow soap on the damaged spot and sift starch on that; rub it in well and lay out in the sun.

Try using soapy water for making starch. It is said that the linen will be given a gloss by this means, and that the irons will not stick.

Currant ice is appreciated at this time, and may be served with the roast in place of jelly or punch. Make a syrup of one pint of water and one pound of sugar. Dissolve the sugar and boil five minutes. Mash the currants and squeeze through the jelly bag until one pint of juice is obtained. Add to the cooled syrup and freeze.

Notes for the Housewife.

A pretty fad in favor with those who entertain is to have the soap which is placed in the guest room in its wrapper, to indicate that it has never been used.

When you are putting up clean sash curtains remember that rods may be passed through the casing of a curtain far more easily and with less risk of damage to the muslin or lace if the finger of an old kid glove is slipped over the end of the rod which enters the casing first.

To clean painted walls dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water and add one tablespoonful of ammonia. Use half this quantity to each bucket of water; do not use soap. Wash a small portion of the paint at a time and rub dry with clean cloth.

During house cleaning time it is often found necessary to mend wall paper. Of course, if a new piece be patched on the old faded foundation the result is very unhappy. The right way to prepare a patch is to tear instead of cutting it, and if the old paper is faded let the patch stay in the sun until it matches the covered wall.

It is sometimes difficult to keep raisins, figs and dates away from the inquisitive little ants and roaches, but this is easily accomplished by putting them in paper bags that have been well brushed over with strong borax water and dried before the fruit is put in. The little pests do not like the borax and will not gnaw through the sack when thus prepared.

Fig jam, which is a popular dish in England, is made by weighing the figs, after having removed the stems, and allowing three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound. Mash the figs well, but do not add water unless the fruit is very dry. Place the figs in a granite or porcelain-lined kettle and cook until clear, in their own juice, stirring all the time. Add the sugar, cook twenty minutes longer.

A new theory is that hot bread is better than cold bread, provided it is thoroughly done, so that the fermentation is killed, and the excess of moisture driven off. Cold bread, it seems, is not easily digested. The stomach is chilled by it and digestion cannot proceed until the heat thus abstracted is made up. Think of the people who have been depriving themselves of hot rolls, etc., for years. Another change in contradiction to the belief that the sleepless should lie on the right side, is that those who are afflicted with insomnia should lie on the left side for a while at least, because the heart, burdened by the weight upon it, beats more slowly, and this slackening of the forces of the body quiets the nerves, and brings on sleep.

Jones—"Is your son fond of literature?"

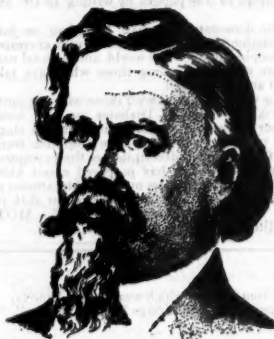
Jenkins—"Immoderately. I've known him to read some of his own articles."—Boston Transcript.

For Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism

New Discovery by which All can Now Easily Cure Themselves at Home—Does Away With Surgical Operations—Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rheumatism—Thousands Already Cured—Note Endorsers.

TRIAL TREATMENT AND 64-PAGE BOOK FREE.

At last there is a scientific way to cure yourself of any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very short time in your own home and without the expense of doctors, druggists or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted French-American physician and scientist who has made a life-long study of these diseases and is now



"None can say they are incurable until they have tried my discovery. The test is free."

In sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statement as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful, but nevertheless the highest authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenuria, sugar in the urine, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of the urine, scalding, getting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That the ingredients will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London; the editors of the United States Dispensary and the American Pharmacopoeia, both official works; Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in a 64-page illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money, by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 757 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been cured there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be cured.

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once since no money is involved and the endorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

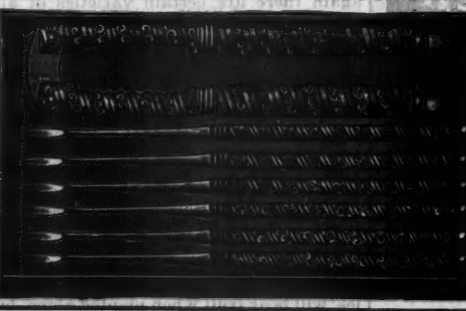
ORCHARD and PARK SPRAYING RIG

Nothing short of the strictly power outfits approaches the efficiency of this hand power sprayer. Operating the "Hydraplex" pump is like play. A boy easily keeps a dozen Nozzles going, spraying 200 trees an hour. Brass working parts, avoid corrosion. Valves and packing all exposed. Delivers spray as fog or mist and works at HIGH-PRESSURE. Sold separately or with our cypress 150 gallon tank, dirt proof, with outside strainer and mechanical agitator. May be used with any tank or barrel. The only hand power sprayer for large operations. We manufacture the largest line in America of high grade and power sprayers. Write for free catalogue of all sprayers and appliances. E. C. BROWN & CO., 365 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.



NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET

GIVEN FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS



This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are

NICKEL-PLATED
The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

This complete set given to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year and 10c. additional if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete set. Sent prepaid.

Address,
Green's Fruit Grower,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

When the Clock Ticks Loud.

There are times when life is something more than meat and drink and sleep; when the surface shows no ripple though the stream is swift and deep; when the good that's in the worst of us has taken us in tow.

And has fanned love's fading embers till they flash again and glow; when we feel there's something in us has escaped the maddening crowd—when it's quiet in the evening and the clock ticks loud.

When the grate fire's crimson afterglow is graying into gloom, when there's none but she and you within that cozy little room, when the cat upon the hearth rug yawns and drifts again to dreams, then how very like the heaven we have learned to long for seems that delightful little chamber with the magic charm endowed—when it's quiet in the evening and the clock ticks loud.

—Strickland W. Gillilan

Value of Salt.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Some fifty years ago a learned doctor published an elaborate treatise to prove that salt was the "forbidden fruit," through eating which our first parents fell, and has ever since been the cause of all our diseases and ills, though only a lunatic would deny that salt serves some important and essential uses in the animal economy. The desire for salt seems an instinct implanted in the animal creation, and there is a natural craving for it when it does not exist in sufficient quantity in food.

Animals will travel long distances and brave great dangers to get at saline earths, called salt licks; horses and cows are most healthy when provided with lumps of rock salt in their mangers or pastures, and even bees will sip a solution of salt with avidity. Men will barter gold for it in countries where it is scarce, and for it husbands will sell their wives, and parents their children. In some districts of Africa salt is far more expensive than the purest white sugar in Europe, and children will suck a lump of it in preference to sweet-meats. But the existence of a greater or less appetite for salt in all individuals shows that this substance serves more important functions than that of merely gratifying the palate.

Salt being a large constituent of the human body and forming about half the total weight of the saline matters of the blood, the constant loss of it by the secretions, the bile, and even tears, requires to be made up by its employment as a condiment. The free acid found in the stomach, and which forms an essential constituent of the gastric juice, is obviously derived from the salt taken with our food; and the soda of the blood and in some of the secretions is doubtless obtained from the decomposition in the system of common salt, which is the only mineral food of man and the only saline condiment essential to health.

One evening, while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickory nuts were served, and this English friend called for salt, stating that he knew a case of a woman who was taken violently ill by eating heartily of nuts in the evening. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cups, and he was not in a condition to go. He muttered, "Salt! salt!" of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place, and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her, and if they would allow him to make an examination he would convince them. On opening the stomach, the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and it immediately dissolved. "I have known of a sudden death myself which appears to have been the effect of the same cause. All should eat salt with nuts, and many consider that it improves them."

We are not likely to run short of salt in this country for some time to come. A solid body of rock salt has recently been struck in the Onondaga Valley which proves to be forty-five feet thick. The deposit lies at a depth of 1,210 feet, underneath strata of shales and limestone. —G. B. G.

Women Manage Farms.

In one of the town of Monroe county, within a radius of three miles there are five farms owned and managed by women; and the farms are free of mortgages. The rest of the farms in the circle are owned and run by men, and their farms are mortgaged.

There are hundreds of modest, gentle women patiently and steadily earning a living for themselves and others of their

family, by tilling the land they have inherited. Of these women we do not hear so much, as we do of the women who have taken up special farming and, nowadays, special farming pays better than general farming.

"Near Rochester, there is a woman who raises celery and onions on a small farm consisting of twenty acres of drained swamp land, making a profit of from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

"A new kind of special farming has recently engaged the attention of women in the Eastern states. At the fruit and flower shows given every autumn in New York much interest has been shown in the experiments in growing cultivated varieties of chestnuts, pecans, and walnuts. Large tracts of land in Southern New Jersey have been planted for choice nut-trees, the Italian and Japanese giant chestnut chief among them. One young woman went in partnership with her brothers in planting twenty acres of land owned by them, and a few years later resigned a well-paying position in New York to attend the growing business of their nut-farm. She looks after every detail of work."

Women Farmers.

"The number of women in the United States who are studying agriculture grows larger every year. Nearly all agricultural departments of Western universities and colleges admit women on equal terms with men, and there are a number of Eastern institutions where women are welcomed. Secretary Wilson so far approves of women as farmers that he frequently addresses classes in the Columbia Normal school, at Washington, and elsewhere. It is Secretary Wilson's hope that agriculture, or the first principles of the science will be a part of the curriculum in every rural school, and this will mean that thousands of women will have to take normal courses in agricultural science in order to fit themselves for teachers. In Western schools and colleges of agriculture are many girls who have inherited or expect to inherit, large farms which they will manage themselves. Others study special branches of farming, such as dairying, small fruit growing, market gardening, etc. Women are well fitted for these branches and have made them profitable in so many parts of the country, that any doubt of the wisdom of this choice of a profession seems to be dispelled."

"The Cornell university report of 1903 states that the total number of students registered in the college of agriculture this year is 287. (Of course, this means both men and women.) Many applicants were refused for lack of room."

A Quick Wooing.—"I hear, John, that you're lately married. Who is your wife?"

"Weel, Miss Benning, I doan't quite know." "How so? Where did you meet with her?"

"Aweel, ye see, miss, I went t' market, and as I was going I seed a canny lass walking along t' road, and I says, 'Will ye get oop and ride?' 'Ay,' says she. So she gat oop; and I asked her, 'Are ye gangin' to t' market?' 'Aye,' says she. 'What for?' says I. 'To git a place,' says she. So I set her down i' t' market and left her; and as I com' back i' t' evening there was this same lass walking t' saame way oop hill."

So I spak' to her again, and axed her, 'Ha ye gotten yer place?' 'Nay,' says she, 'I hanna.' 'Will ye git oop and ride?' 'Ay,' says she. So she got oop; and I axer her, 'D'ye think my place would suit ye?' 'What place is that?' says she. 'Why, to be my wife!' says I. 'I doan't mind,' says she. So we got wed; and she's a rare good wife; but she's a perfect stranger to me."—Scot-tish American.

Whether you are blonde or brunette may affect your chances of success in life.

This is the assertion of Havelock Ellis, the English anthropologist, who has investigated all the differences of temperament and qualities of mind as existing at the present day between blondes and brunettes, and placed them in their relative positions.

Fair-haired people have their adherents and dark people have theirs, but up till the time Mr. Ellis compiled his statistics—and these may now be regarded as the standard for blondes and brunettes—there was no means of definitely knowing which of the two human species produced the majority of the best men and women. Now, anyone can say with every truth that blondes are in the main an easy first.

A woman is never too good to be true.

If a man is satisfied with one meal a day he can afford to write poetry.

A woman uses a glass to color her face and man uses one to color his nose.

FREE Unitarian literature. Apply to Stella Boardman 136 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, New York.



Ren-Car-Ta

Purifies the Blood

Cures

CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, RUNNING SORES, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES, AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES

TEST IT AT OUR EXPENSE.

REN-CAR-TA is taken internally and acts directly on the blood, the fountain of life, purifying it and removing all poisonous matter, leaving the system sound and healthy and in a position to ward off disease. It is totally unlike any medicine which has ever been placed within the reach of suffering humanity up to the present. It gives quick relief from suffering and will effect a permanent cure if taken as directed. It cures chronic and complicated cases, gives strength and energy, relieves the aching head, prevents that tired, worn-out feeling, banishes Neuralgia and Nervousness, makes the Nerves strong and gives refreshing sleep to the restless.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.

Few people realize the importance of keeping the Kidneys and Liver active, so that they will perform their functions. As soon as they become deranged and the blood impure, the whole system is thrown out of order. Headache, Neuralgia, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Rheumatism and Heart Disease follow. Ren-Car-Ta is the only sure cure for Kidney and Liver trouble. It restores the strength and puts the Kidneys and Liver in their natural healthy condition. It cures the weak and debilitated and makes pure, rich, nourishing blood. It will positively cure all diseases arising from impure blood, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eczema, Skin and Scalp Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Catarrh, Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Debility and Heart Disease. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate cases.

READ THIS CONVINCING LETTER.

MRS. J. B. WILLIAMS, of Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I feel it a duty to testify to the merits of your wonderful 'Ren-Car-Ta' which cured me of a complicated blood, bowel and kidney trouble of more than twenty years standing. I can safely say that 'Ren-Car-Ta' has done me more good than all the drugs and physicians combined. My experience with your medicine has made me a firm believer in the recuperative powers of roots and herbs as a medicine."

YOU MAY TEST IT FREE.

We know from the thousands of testimonials from people who have been cured by Ren-Car-Ta that it is positively the only reliable remedy for Blood Diseases that has ever been discovered. It has effected cures which have been pronounced by physicians as hopeless and beyond the reach of human help. So certain are we of its curative powers, that we are going to give away absolutely free, 100,000 trial treatments to sufferers who wish to try it, only asking that when you are cured, you will recommend our remedy to others. Write today.

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Reliable Agents Wanted.



30 DAYS TRIAL

FREE

VEHICLES

We sell direct from our factory our No. 1025 Special Buggy for \$37.50—this is a first-class Buggy with all latest improvements—worth \$75.00. It has best second growth hickory wheels, leather quarter top, spring cushion and back, braced shafts, all up-to-date desirable features and 50 strong points that no other buggy has. Save middlemen's profits. Before buying a rig of any kind it will pay you to get our no money with order plan, free trial and freight offers. Write to-day for free money-saving catalogue.

U. S. BUGGY & CART CO., D 19, Cincinnati, O.



12 Plants of the Above New Strawberry Pineapple Flavored

AND

Green's Fruit Grower One Year FOR 50 CENTS.

Owing to the remarkable fertility of the soil on which our new strawberry was grown we have a surplus of plants,

Therefore, This Great Bargain Offer.

Do not delay a moment if you wish to accept this most liberal proposition. Plants will be mailed to you at once. This strawberry has been well tested at Rochester, N. Y., and elsewhere, and is a valuable variety of the highest quality. We will mail plants at once. It is not too late.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

ANOTHER LIBERAL OFFER:
HOUSEKEEPER, POULTRY KEEPER, VICK'S MAGAZINE, FARM JOURNAL, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. All five papers one year, \$1.25. Publisher's price, \$2.60. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Our Small Fruit Department

Preparing the New Strawberry Beds in Early Spring.

The strawberry is one of the early fruits, and the vines come into bearing so soon that every family that has a small lot or garden plot should have a "strawberry patch," says Philadelphia Record. A small lot of strawberries requires but little labor, and those who grow berries for a family supply can enjoy a more delicious article than can be found on the market stalls, as there is a great difference between the fresh, well-ripened berry, just picked from the vine, and that picked in a semi-green condition and allowed to ripen on the journey during the shipment. The person who grows his berries has the selection of the varieties he prefers, which is an advantage not to be overlooked. The strawberry has been greatly improved in size, which induces many to select those varieties which produce the largest berries, but in so doing many mistakes are made, as some varieties will not thrive on light soils, while others yield the largest crops where the soil is light and sandy. Inexperienced growers should endeavor to learn which varieties are preferred by those who make a specialty of strawberries in their neighborhood.

The ground should be spaded or plowed just as soon as it can be done. The best location for strawberries is a piece of land that is well underdrained and which was well manured the year previous to planting. The plants delight in moisture, but will not thrive in a cold, wet location. Properly, the work of preparing the soil should be done in the fall, so as to have the manure well incorporated with the earth, and then working the ground early in the spring, so as to give the weeds a chance to start, when the plot should be worked over again. If manure is applied in the spring it should be well rotted, and when fertilizers are used have the materials well raked in, which will be found excellent. The soil should be made as fine as can be worked, and deep, so as to give the plants a good start. Only strong, young plants with plenty of roots should be used.

Lay off the rows so as to allow the horse hoe between them, if the plot is too large to be hoed, but if a small plot the rows may be closer. Set the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. The runners will fill all vacant spaces in a short time, and the bed will be well matted and thick before the next spring. Some, however, prefer the plants in stools, the runners being kept down, which is done for securing large berries. If the rows between the plants are kept clean the weeds that come up in the rows may be pulled out by hand, but in preparing for a bed of strawberries the ground should be well worked the year before, so as to kill out all weeds. But little other work should be given until after the berries are picked. The plants are usually set out in April or May in New York, and will bear next year, but the preparation of the ground should be made as soon as possible, as stated. I have planted strawberry plants successfully as late as June 1st.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

PISTILLATE VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

Beginners in strawberry growing do not like pistillate varieties. They are prejudiced against them knowing that these varieties are barren unless they are grown near other varieties. But experienced growers often plant pistillate varieties in preference to varieties having perfect blossoms—bisexual blossoms. It is well known that pistillate varieties are often more productive than staminate varieties. It has been claimed that pistillate varieties more often escape damage by late spring frost, which is ever an impending calamity, in the same field where staminate varieties are almost entirely destroyed by frost. It seems strange that one variety should escape injury by frost while another by its side is destroyed. The date of blossoming has much to do with this question. When the blossoms are unfolding the strawberry is very sensitive to any attack by frost. If the blossom is in the embryo and has not expanded in the least it often escapes injury by frost. But some varieties seem more sensitive to frost even under precisely the same conditions.—Reader.

A WORD ABOUT BLACKBERRIES.

It is perhaps true that the blackberry has rendered greater service to mankind than any other berry, all classes of people being taken into account. In nearly

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS



We name below some Premium Offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with November or December issues. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE:—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 112,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early spring.

PREMIUM No. 1.

One strong well-rooted vine of the new and remarkably valuable grape vine called The C. H. Green Grape will be sent you by mail postpaid, with Green's Fruit Grower for four years, all for \$1.25.



PREMIUM No. 2.

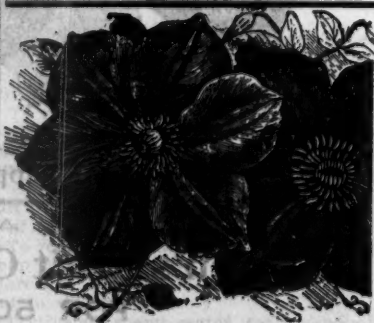
McPIKE NEW BLACK GRAPE.

One strong vine of McPike New Black Grape, a seedling of the Worden, fully as vigorous, hardy, and productive. Bunch very large, compact, black with blue bloom; berries mammoth size. The vine of this grape will be sent to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 3.

We will mail you six plants of Green's New Unnamed Strawberry, pineapple flavor, large, productive, and vigorous, and Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents.



PREMIUM No. 10.

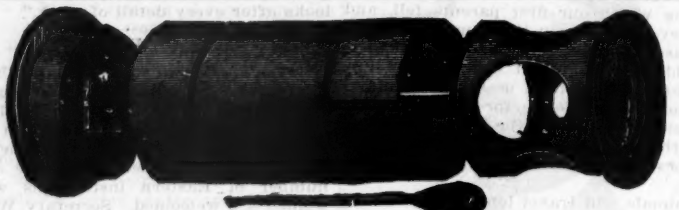
Two Clematis Vines

One each of the following varieties:

Mad. Ed. Andre.—A distinct crimson red color, a very pleasant shade and entirely distinct from all others.

Jackmanii.—The flowers of this variety when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter. Color, violet purple.

One each of the above vines will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 4.—A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE.

This microscope is specially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school, and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 50c. for microscope and subscription to Green's Fruit Grower one year.

PREMIUM No. 5.



TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER.

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75c. for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 6.

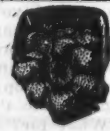
Rubber Stamp

with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-inking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc. so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

PREMIUM No. 7.

Corsican

Ten strong plants of this valuable strawberry, perfect blossoming variety, of largest size, fine color, firm, and productive, will be sent free to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 8.

Two Hardy Roses.

Two-year old out-door rose bushes which will blossom same year planted, and will be of the choicest varieties. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing. We will select an assortment of colors from the following hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: General Jacqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquette Des Blancs, Coquette Des Alpes, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La France. The selection must be left entirely with us.

PREMIUM No. 9.

Two in One—Combined Pruning and Budding Knife.

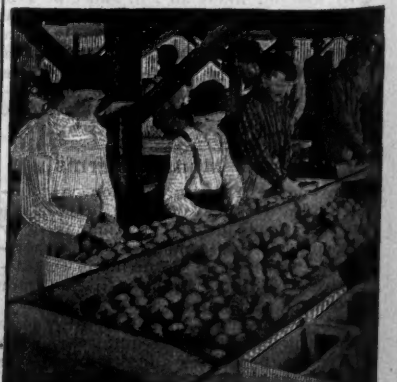


This beautiful pattern, buck handle, razor steel, Combination Pruner and Budder, should be in every man's pocket who grows fruit. We offer it with Green's Fruit Grower for two years for \$1.00.

PREMIUM No. 11.

4 Red Cross Currant Plants

Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the largest and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 12.

ONE NIAGARA PEACH TREE.

A new peach ripening on average earlier than Elberta, remarkably free from yellows and leaf curl, and cannot be surpassed in healthfulness and vigor. It is of large size, beautiful, and better in quality than Elberta. One tree will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. We prefer postage stamps to individual checks, which cost us 10 cents each to collect.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

all instances it has been a voluntary service. Just what it would do under the fostering-care of an intelligent, painstaking husbandman in this section we have no data to show, but the size and sweetness of the berry and the luxuriant growth of the vines in rich moist loams, under moderate shade, indicate its possibilities. We believe the time has come for their cultivation in and around towns. At any rate enough should be encouraged to grow in the gardens to furnish berries for the table when in season—a supply for preserving can yet be gotten from the country. The blackberry is wholesome and easy to keep for winter use, and while pies made of it are not considered the most elegant, they are nevertheless enjoyed by nearly every one; the writer is notoriously fond of them.

THE NEW STRAWBERRY METHOD.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:

I set out a small strawberry bed in 1898 which has continually improved both in fruit and plants each succeeding year under my system of cultivation. I keep the soil well enriched and free from weeds. As soon as I finish picking the fruit I immediately mow the vines closely and rake the rubbish off. I then rake the bed thoroughly with an iron tooth rake making the whole surface of bed fine and clean. I then mark the bed crosswise of last year's rows leaving the row strips about eight inches wide. I then thoroughly but carefully hand cultivate between these row strips so as not to injure the roots of the plants in these strips. In a few days the strongest and best plants will be up and running. I leave enough of the strongest plants to run and cover about one-half to two-thirds of the bed. I then carefully hoe out the plants not needed and keep the soil clean and fine about these running plants. When the runners have covered the amount of space wanted I cut off all runners as they appear keeping the open spaces well hoed. If needed I apply a dressing of good fine manure before mulching bed for winter. I use only perfect flowering kinds. I have had good success with Corsican, Mead, Jessie, Brandywine, Clyde, Gandy and Parker Earle.—Rodney Seaver, Wisconsin.

SUCCESS WITH STRAWBERRIES.

First Prize in Vick's Garden Contest.

The essentials of successful gardening or fruit growing are these: good, well-drained soil, good seeds and plants, and good culture. Neither fruits nor vegetables can do well if compelled to fight for existence along side of a growth of grass or weeds.

The most successful thing produced in our garden last year was our crop of strawberries, and of this we tell, not because we consider that the results were so very extraordinary, but just to give the reader an insight into the "possibilities in fruit growing." First we will give the results of the crop. From forty-one square rods of ground we harvested 144 cases (sixteen quarts) and eleven quarts of strawberries, or at the rate of 232 bushels per acre. These we sold in the city of Petoskey and summer resort of Bay View. The sales were mostly in case lots to hotels and grocers. The highest price received was \$1.92 per case, the lowest \$1.60.

We sold \$243.38 worth, and estimating those used at home \$1.00 per case (this fruit was mostly over ripe and unfit for market,) the value of the crop amounted to \$249.38 or at the rate of \$892 per acre. The expense of growing, harvesting, and selling the crop, estimating the work of my wife and self at thirty cents per hour, was \$113.60 which left a net of balance of \$135.78 or at the rate of about \$530 per acre.

While to those who are content to grow strawberries on the seventy-five or one hundred bushel per acre plan these results may seem to be very great, to the progressive fruit grower, one who is keeping up with the times in matters pertaining to plant breeding, culture, etc., they will not appear large; because of the fact that double these results and more too are among the possibilities.

The president will probably send a carload of presents to a Virginia woman who presented her husband with five children last year. In January she gave birth to twins, and on the last day of December triplets came to the happy home.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER WITH THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.

NOTICE that 50 cents pays for the Tribune Farmer Weekly and Green's Fruit Grower for one year. This is a proposition that should not be overlooked by our readers. Remember that our offer is to send you the Tribune Farmer Weekly for 1 year and Green's Fruit Grower for 1 year, all for 50 cents.

History of Wheat, etc.—Few persons realize, says Current Literature, what a wealth of interest is to be found in the study of the history of cultivated plants. Agriculture must have been one of the first steps in civilization, when man began to give up the nomadic habit and claim a permanent residence as "home." Horticulture would follow at no very distant date, still as an adjunct of home, so it is no wonder that the two arts are invariably associated with that most expressive monosyllable so suggestive of peace, rest and affection. One eminent botanist, Alphonse de Candolle, spent years of incredible labor and research in this study, and one of his monuments is his work on the "Origin of Cultivated Plants." As a single instance of the interest to be found in this study just glance for a moment at one of our cereals. The cultivation of wheat is lost in the mysterious past. Ancient Egyptian monuments, far older than the Hebrew Scriptures, show that the Egyptians had grown this plant for so long a time that the cultivation was thoroughly established. They ascribed the gift of wheat to their goddess Isis. Rice was grown in China so long ago as twenty-eight centuries before the Christian era, for, in a ceremony instituted at that period, the emperor had to sow rice once a year with religious rites. Barley and millet also go back to the distant past of the early men who built the lake dwellings of Europe; oats followed later, and later still came the cultivation of rye. Maize was grown to such an extent that varie-

List of Apples that Must Be Near Other Kinds.—The following alphabetical list shows the varieties of apples that have thus far been found by actual trial at one or more experiment stations to be self-sterile. Arkansas Black, Belleflower, Astrachan, Ben Davis, Blenheim, Canada Red, Early Ripe, English Russet, Fameuse, Fanny, Gilpin, Golden, Pearmain, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden, Hawley, Huntsman, King, Lily of Kent, Mammoth Black Twig, Mann, Missouri Pippin, Nero, Northern Spy, Paragon, Porter, Primate, Red Kennedy, Red Streak, Ribston, Rhode Island Greening, Roseau, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenberg, Stark, Stayman, Strawberry, Talman Sweet, Wealthy, Westfield, Williams Favorite, Willow Twig and Winesap.

The following varieties have been found more or less self-fertile and capable of producing some fruit when standing alone and not cross-pollinated.

Alexander, Astrachan, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Bough, Cooper Early, Chenango, Early Harvest, Esopus, Fameuse, Jonathan, July Ontario, Rhode Island Greening, Smith Cider, Smokehouse, Twenty-Ounce, White Pearmain, Wine Sap and Yellow Transparent. With many of the varieties in this list not more than one blossom in a hundred sets fruit when self-fertilized. With scarcely any was a good crop secured, and in nearly every instance the fruit has been smaller and less desirable than cross-pollinated fruit. The conclusion seems inevitable that large blocks of a single variety of apples



This photograph represents shipments of pumpkins from New Jersey. Most farmers grow pumpkins for feeding upon the farm, but it should be remembered that almost every family in the cities and towns uses pumpkins for making pies, therefore, when driving to market with a load of potatoes it is well to put in a dozen pumpkins. Or, by visiting the market in advance, you might sell a load of pumpkins to different people.

ties were recognized when Aztec monuments were raised. Thus the story goes on, carrying us on to pre-historic, nay, primitive, times, whose records are only read in the refuse heaps of the early farmers of the world.

Some lawyers consider it a crime to confess a crime.

Enthusiasm and lying are synonymous with some people.

A weak artist can draw a larger object than a strong horse.

One man's greatness is due to the aid of many smaller men.

Fortunate is the man who can borrow enough money to pay his debts.

Every man imagines he is some other man's best friend.

Taking babies to places of amusement is a crying shame.

Boarding houses drive a lot of their victims to matrimony.

Occasionally germs get on a man's mind and worry him to death.

Marriage is a raffle; one man gets a prize and others the shake.

If silver dollars are made heavier they will be heavier to raise than ever.

When a man and a woman both have broken hearts the woman gets all the sympathy.

Many a man who tried to stand on his dignity has been kicked off by a less dignified chap.—Chicago News.

New Drink—Coffee—On May 19, 1657, the "Publick Advertiser," of London, printed a quaint and curious paragraph, reading as follows: "In Bartholomew lane, on the back side of the old exchange, the drink called coffee, which is a very wholesome and physical drink, having many excellent virtues, closes the orifice of the stomach, fortifies the heat within, helpeth digestion, quickeneth the spirits, maketh the heart lightsome, is good against eyesores, cough or colds, rhumes, consumption, headache, drowsy, gout, scurvy, king's evil, and many others, is to be sold in the morning and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

He who would be a great soul in future, must be a great soul now.—R. W. Emerson.

codling moth

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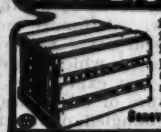
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YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

History of My Pets.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.



OUR HOMELY CAT.

I believe animals have a mute way of conveying their thoughts to each other that we cannot know. A family once owned a very intelligent cat. She was homely, except her eyes which were large and brown and very expressive. In color she was a mixture of all shades a cat ever owned, so mingled one could not tell which color predominated; as an offset she wore a white necktie. When she looked at you, raising herself for an instant on her hind feet, she got what she was asking for. She was called Lona and earned her name by seeming to know the morning the butcher came. She always looked for a piece of bologna sausage. If not noticed in her mute appeal she would begin standing on her hind feet, would jump as high as the cart, turn over in the air and come down on her feet again. This would bring the bologna which she would first smell, then turn it over, stand on her hind feet and do all in her power to make one know she was gratified, then taking it to one side would fairly smack her chops as she ate it. Mice, rats and squirrels were not safe near her. One day she came to the door with a rabbit she had killed. It was yet warm. After a time the family who owned Lona moved to the city and gave her and a half grown kitten to a friend who took good care of them. The kitten soon grew up and she and her mother each surprised the family with a nest of blind mewling kittens. In Lona's family there was a kitten of each color separate that was so closely mixed on the mother's back. As the yellow one was so bright, with darker shades, it was left in the cozy nest in a large dishpan in the wood-house and the rest disappeared as young kittens sometimes will. The young cat found a nest in the barn for her brood and there she left them to perish. She took her place beside her mother and together they nursed and fondled the one kitten which became a bright, yellow, fluffy ball. When its eyes were opened, one night after seeing it sitting between the two mothers looking so bright, the words of this song came to us: "And sweet little Venus, we'll fondle between us, when we go up to the moon." After that the kitten was called Venus. One morning in some way they got the kitten to the wood-house door in the warm sunshine. Side by side sat the two mothers and when Venus tried to carry its fat body on the weak legs they put their heads together and seemed to say, "Isn't he nice?" He soon tottered to the grape arbor. Lona put her head against the other who started to bring him back. She took hold of the back of his neck, seemed to bring him back. She took hold of the back of his neck, seemed to lift with all her might but failed. Coming back to the old cat they seemed to consult, then both went, one took hold of his neck, the other his shoulders and walking side by side soon had him back in the pan. While it is true that "some clouds have a silver lining" there are silver clouds with a dark lining. A few mornings later we heard a choking cough from the pan and found both cats sitting in the pan with the kitten propped up between them with eyes swollen shut, wheezing and choking like a child with diphtheria. They both watched with him all day scarcely leaving him to lap their milk. Next morning they carried and laid him in the warm sun, then going

off a little way sat side by side and watched. At last they carried him back to the pan and like the woman of Bible times, "went and sat afar off" that they might not behold his death, and one could fancy the tears in their eyes. Fearing some infection the men took the pan with poor suffering Venus and he was soon out of misery under the green sod.

(This is the first of a series on the "History of My Pets."—Editor G. F. C.)

My Lady Tiptoe.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Viola A. Smith.

My Lady Tiptoe's straight and tall,
Imperious and proud withal.
When anger liveth in her eyes
Woe followeth till anger dies,
And he that speaketh not is wise.

Heighho,
Lady Tiptoe!

My Lady Tiptoe's dark and deep
As pools profound, where waters sleep;
There stealthily o'er her face pretense
Of tranquil-eyed indifference,
And hope, despairing, fleeth hence.

So, ho,
Lady Tiptoe!

My Lady Tiptoe's worldly wise;
She careth not for lovers' sighs.
She forceth all beneath her will,
And scorneth all who love her still.
If frowns could kill I should fare ill.

That so,
Lady Tiptoe!

My Lady Tiptoe's kinder grown,
Capricious anger now is down;
Her eyelids droop, her frown is less,
Her fluttering hand is gentleness,
And every tone is meet to bless.

Oh, ho!
Lady Tiptoe!

Parlor Amusements. — Two parlor amusements which I have lately seen carried out with great success are the following: Send a person out of the room, decide upon an object or some simple performance, recall the person, and have a member of the party place his fingers lightly upon the person's shoulders while he and all the others think intently of the object or act decided upon. The results sometimes are almost uncanny. A lady went straight and drew a scarfpin from a man's necktie, just as we will, found a key hidden in a lady's slipper and so on. The other "trick" is to draw upon a sheet of paper a square, with diagonal lines between the corners, the only opportunity of the artist to watch his own progress being in a mirror held up before his hands by a second person. A newspaper is held over the sheet and the hand which is doing the drawing. The results are sometimes uproariously funny.—Good Housekeeping.

A writer in "Forward" relates this little story of one boy's kindness, and the joy it gave. A poor, ragged, dirty old crone of a woman was crossing a city street with a great bundle of boards and sticks on her back. She was bending low under her burden, and had reached the edge of the pavement, when the cord that bound the bundles together broke, and the boards came clattering to the pavement around her. A trim, tidy, well-

dressed boy stood on the corner. He did not laugh and jeer as did several boys across the street, but he went to the poor old woman's assistance.

Lifting his hat, he said, politely, "Let me help you."

She looked at him in dumb amazement for a moment. Then a smile came into her yellow, wrinkled face, and she said in broken English:

"I t'ank you, good boy, I t'ank you, here."

She pressed her claw-like hand to her heart, while she bowed and smiled with pleasure. The boy helped her to collect the boards and sticks and tie them together again. Before lifting them to her back, she wiped her hand carefully on a corner of her apron, touched the boy lightly on either cheek with the tips of her fingers, and then, taking his hand, lifted it to her lips, saying:

"I t'ank you, oh, so much."

Then, with the boy's help, she lifted the bundle to her back and went on her way. At the next corner, she turned and waved her hand, with her face wreathed in smiles.

The Haughty Hen.—The haughty hen sticks up her nose and proudly walks away, and though we coax and wheedle her she still declines to lay. We feed her cracklings, meat and grain, ground oyster shells and such, but still she hangs onto her eggs with a pugnacious clutch. Why is it when eggs are cheap the hens work overtime, but choose to take a rest just when the prices climb? Why is it things we want the worst are always scarce and high? When we are needing water most why do the wells go dry? Why is it gold and precious stones are always hard to find? In granting life's most precious gifts why are the fates unkind?

A new era is dawning upon the South. The lands denuded will be clothed again, but with another garment; instead of the pine tree, it will be the peach tree and vine; instead of sage grass, the luxuriant vegetable and the waving corn; instead of pineywoods pony, the proud and swift Hambletonian; instead of degenerate cattle, the Jersey and Durham; instead of the razor back, the Berkshire and Poland. The log cabin also will be displaced by the modern, well-appointed house; school houses and churches conveniently located will administer to the development of our mental and spiritual faculties. Then will it no more be said of the South, that she is poor and ignorant.

Bacon—"I hear your uncle is to lecture on 'Our Great Waterways.' What does he know about waterways?" Egbert—"Why, he was in Wall street for six years!"—Yonkers "Statesman."

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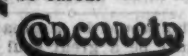
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The sufferer holds one of these pencils in the tips of his or her fingers, lighting it with a match and inhaling the fumes. There is no volume of smoke to fill the rooms; just a tiny spiral of light, bluish-white fumes that give off a pleasant odor and that are taken wholly into the lungs by the patient.

Instantly the pain vanishes, the rough hands which grasped the throat are torn away, breathing becomes natural, the contraction of the muscles ceases and all sense of suffocation is gone.

One of these tiny Rexall Asthma Pencils is guaranteed to bring full relief while at the most two will cure the attack. Just think—an attack that would otherwise mean hours of agony banished in a moment, and at the cost of a penny or two.

Rexall Asthma Pencils are both convenient and economical. Can be used while lying propped up in bed, while sitting in an easy chair, or while walking about the room. And the cost; only 50 cents for a full package of 25 pencils.

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If you will send us for a package of Rexall Asthma Pencils to-day and will burn one every day or two, you will never have another attack as long as you live. Rexall Asthma Pencils not only afford quick relief when the attack is on, but are also a positive preventative.

Even if you do not use them in advance as a preventative you ought to have a box of them on hand and ready for instant use when the attack does come. You will have no time then to send out to a drug store or for a doctor. Every minute of unnecessary suffering is a year of agony. And it is all unnecessary. For if you will only send us 50 cents to-day we will at once mail you prepaid a package of Rexall Asthma Pencils and thus insure you against all future attacks of this disease. They only cost 50 cents and if you have the Asthma you know very well that you are certain to need them.

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A Wonderful Remedy is Found that Permanently Cures this Terrible Disease. YOU MAY TEST IT FREE.

S. J. Colwell, of Detroit, Mich., writes: "Our boy is entirely cured of those awful fits, and is now in school every day. He has not had a spell in many months, and before taking the twelve weeks' treatment of you, he had them daily. Our family doctor who knows of the word thinks it wonderful, and took your address, saying he thought everyone afflicted that way should know of it. If you have fits, or nervous troubles of any kind, you should make a thorough test of this wonderful treatment at once. It will cure you."

So positive am I that I can cure any case of Fits, no matter of how long standing, that I will send a full two weeks' test treatment, with my "Guide For Epileptics," to any sufferer For Epileptics," to any sufferer

asking for it. In many cases the Fits are stopped by this test treatment alone. It has cured thousands where all else had failed. Why not make a trial of it yourself, and learn what it will do for you. IT IS FREE. Address Dr. Chas. W. Green, 46 Monroe St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

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The above is a photo-engraving of one of the improved public roads leading out of Rochester, N. Y., to the farms and villages. In every direction from Rochester these macadam roads have been built during the last few years at great expense. The state pays a large portion of the cost. The county also pays a portion, and a small portion of the cost is paid by the farmers benefited. The value of adjoining farms is greatly increased by these superior roadways.

Docking Horses' Tails.—Mr. Baldwin's main argument was that the operation of docking is not a cruel one. He claimed that if the Armstrong bill is enacted into law that horse owners and dealers will lose millions of dollars because of the depreciation of value of their stock. According to Mr. Baldwin there are 15,000 docked horses in New York city worth from \$300 to \$500 each. "If the Armstrong bill passes," said the speaker, "the value of these horses will be depreciated one-half. More than that, an effort is being made, with every prospect of success, to breed a special strain of docked horses and this prospective industry will be affected seriously if this bill becomes a law."

Mr. Steinbrink quoted veterinary surgeons to support his argument that the operation of docking is not cruel.

Mr. Arnot was the first speaker in favor of the bill. In opening he read a letter from the director of the veterinary college at Cornell, stating, that, in the writer's opinion, the operation of docking is a cruel one, and, moreover, it leaves the animal with no protection against flies or insects. The operation of docking was described as different from Colonel Jay's "painless amputation." According to the Cornell professor the horse is trussed up so that it can make no resistance, the tail is amputated with a pair of heavy shears and the cut cauterized with a red-hot iron. The tail, the writer asserted, is part of the horse's spine and paralysis and lockjaw set in after the operation. Mr. Arnot read extracts from newspapers which maintained that docking is cruel and unnecessary.

Beverage of Wits.—So the English appreciated the virtues, both real and imaginary, of coffee, some years before their more astute neighbors, the French. In the last half of the seventeenth century coffee was the rage in London. Wits and famous personages of all kinds loved to congregate at Wills' Coffee house, at the corner of West Bow street and Covent Garden. Dryden, Dr. Johnson, Addison, Steele and Swift—these personalities are indissolubly associated with Wills' and Wills' would probably never have won fame as a rendezvous of famous people but for coffee.

In the reign of Queen Anne London coffee houses multiplied. But in Paris coffee has been a favorite decoction for 233 years, and some people are horrid enough to say this is why France is a nation of nerves.

The first Parisian coffee house was opened in 1672, at the fair of St. Germain, by Pascal, an Armenian, who came to the French capital direct from Constantinople. Pascal brought with him boys, who served him as waiters. He served nothing in his establishment but coffee, and sent his waiters through the city with pots of it heated by lamps, and supported by side dishes of nougat, almonds and honey and other confections peculiar to the Orient. The most fashionable people soon patronized him, and he made a fortune.

Soap Tree of Algeria.—German papers report that steps are being taken in Al-

geria to manufacture natural soap on a large scale from a tree known as "Sapindus utilis." This plant, which has long been known in Japan, China, and India, bears a fruit of about the size of a horse-chestnut, smooth and round. The color varies from a yellowish green to brown. The inner part is of a dark color and has an oily kernel. The tree bears fruit in its sixth year and yields from 55 to 230 pounds of fruit, which can easily be harvested in the fall. By using water or alcohol the saponaceous ingredient of the fruit is extracted. The cost of production is said to be small and the soap, on account of possessing no alkaline qualities, is superior to the ordinary soap of commerce.

Alcohol and Development.—Considering the possible influence of alcohol upon human evolution, Dr. Harry Campbell assumes that such civilizations as those of Babylon and Egypt may date back 30,000 years and that agriculture by migratory tribes may extend back 30,000 years more, but concludes that the use of alcohol as a beverage has not been known more than 10,000 years. He finds no reason to believe that, as was suggested some years ago, the discovery of fermented liquor gave the first civilizing quickening to the brain of ape-man.

A Preventive of Consumption.—An English medical man points out that in the last ten years consumption has increased in counties where economic conditions have become worse, as in Ireland, but decreased where the conditions have improved. Not only must infection be destroyed, but it is to be remembered that environment, light, pure air, good food, contentment and happiness are potent preventive agents.

When Dogs Go Mad.—A common notion concerning rabies is that it is most prevalent in "dog-days." Dr. Dawbarn cites statistics of the United States department of agriculture as showing that 14,066 cases were thus distributed by months: January, 493; February, 1,045; March, 960; April, 1,323; May, 1,419; June, 1,467; July, 1,435; August, 1,294; September, 1,145; October, 965; November, 933; December, 1,137.

Destruction Caused by Rain.—A British naturalist suggests that the destruction of animal life by heavy rains has received too little attention. The mortality among the insects and all small animals is certainly very great.

Leather Railway Ties.—Leather railway ties are made by grinding scrap leather very fine, subjecting to a refining process, and compressing to different grades of hardness in a molding machine.

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE
VICK'S MAGAZINE
and GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER
ALL FOR \$1.00
Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Superior Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream. Complete separation in 30 to 60 minutes is made by circulation of cold water thro patented Center Column and Outside Jacket. Simple. Practical. Water and milk do not mix. "Equals a \$150. machine." 40,000 Farmers use it.

WE GIVE A SINCERE GUARANTEE. We refund your money if not satisfied. The best investment on the farm. Write today for full particulars and testimonials.

SUPERIOR FENCE MACHINE CO.
363 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

"FIRES MUST BE BUILT THREE TIMES A DAY IN SUMMER."

THE YANKEE FIRE-KINDLER. Made in U.S.A. with 25¢ of Oil. Tested 3 years. Greatest Seller for Agents ever known. Sample sent upon receipt, 10¢. YANKEE KINDLER CO., BLOCK 59 OLNEY, ILL.

SWEET CORN

Plant Ordway's Golden and you will have the most delicious corn you ever tasted. Carefully selected seed of this variety sent by return mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Trial packet, 10¢; half-pint, 25¢; pint, 40¢; quart, 75¢. Address,

O. P. ORDWAY, SAXONVILLE, MASS.
Write for his list of testimonials.

Make Your Own Fertilizer

at Small Cost with
Wilson's Phosphate Mills
From 1 to 40 H. P. Also Bone Cutters, hand and power, for the countrymen; Farm Feed Mills, Graham Flour Hand Mills, Grit and Shell Mills. Send for catalogue. WILSON, PHILA., Sole Mfrs., Eastern, Pa.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH TREES FOR SALE

We have 1,000 of these trees, 4 to 5 feet high, well branched, handsome and well rooted, which we offer at a bargain price. These are attractive ornamental trees, suitable for decorating lawns, parks, etc. The bodies of these trees are white, like those of cut-leaved weeping birch. They make a rounder and more compact head than the weeping birch. In planting trees on your home grounds you should order a few of these European Birch. Address Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

BUCCIES FROM OUR \$26.50

Write for Catalogue. ITS FREE. Before ordering compare our prices on Buggies, Surreys and Wagons. 100 styles. Our prices talk. Buy Direct. Save Middlemen's Profit. ROYAL CARRIAGE CO., 424 E. Court St., Cincinnati, O.

BIG PAYING BUSINESS FOR MEN

Write for names of hundreds of delighted customers. Make \$50 to \$100 weekly. Do business at home or traveling, all or spare time, selling Gray outfits and doing genuine gold, silver, nickel and metal plating on Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles, all metal goods. No experience, quickly learned. Enormous demand. No toys or humbugs. Outside all sizes. Everything guaranteed. Ask us how you can teach you FREE. Write today. H. GRAY & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

NO MORE SPOILED FRUIT.

Don't can your fruit till you get a C. & H. Can Cover Truss. It stops your cans from leaking and makes your old covers as good as new ones. Sample prepaid to any address for 15¢. cash. Agents wanted. Curtis & Headman, Dept. F., Wyandotte, Mich.

HOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

\$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 9th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

LION BRAND

GRAFTING WAX

We offer a superior quality of Grafting Wax in packages of one-half pound, or one pound, by mail, postpaid, at

25¢. FOR HALF POUND AND 40¢. FOR POUND PACKAGES.

By express we can sell this Grafting Wax at 25¢. per pound. Remember that postage costs us 10¢. per pound. Address

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RUPTURE

Cured by the Collings System. Send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Room 238 1614 Public Square, Weymouth, N.Y., and he will send you FREE BY MAIL a trial of his wonderful treatment that cured him and has cured thousands of others. Do not delay, but write today. Capt. Collings had a remarkable experience with rupture and will gladly relate the details and send a free trial. Write him.

ITCHING SKIN, ECZEMA

ALL SKIN DISEASES CURED. Send 6 cents for Trial Treatment, Testimonials. W. BULLARD, 331 Theodore Street, DETROIT, MICH.

NEVER CUT A CORN

It is dangerous. Our plaster will give safe and instant relief. Mail direct. Five¢ a dime. Fifteen¢ for a quarter. Not sold by dealers. SIMPLEX CORN CURE, 1022 Walnut Street, Phila.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness, and other Sore Eyes, HARRIS CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have a SURE CURE.

TAPE-WORM. EXPULSED WITH READ. GUARANTEED. BUCKLE'S PINK. WYSON FIELD & CO., 125 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

DON'T SEND US A CENT

We Prepay All Transportation Charges, and deliver this ideal **STANDARD WASHER** direct to your door without asking you for a penny in advance. Just drop us a line, stating that you need or can use a washer in your family, and we will immediately ship one with all transportation charges prepaid.

**30
DAYS
FREE
TRIAL**



A STANDARD WASHER is different from any other you ever saw. It cleans the clothes of a small wash as well as a large one. It takes the dirt thoroughly out of the wristbands, neckbands, collars, etc., as it does out of sheets, pillow cases and table cloths. It will wash one pair of socks as cleanly as it will a tubful of sheets. With the double rotary motion you do the same amount of cleaning with **ONE HALF** the amount of labor and within a quarter of the time that any other washer requires. We don't ask you to accept our word for this, we simply want an opportunity to prove to you, without asking for a cent of your money, that our Standard Washer will do all that we claim for it. It don't cost you a cent to make the test, we deliver it free of charge right to your door. You keep it and try it for thirty days. If you do not find it does all and even more than we claim for it, if you don't find it to be the easiest working machine you ever saw or heard of, if you don't say after thirty days' trial, that it is a heaven-sent blessing to every woman who has to wash clothes, then we will be glad to make you a present of the machine, free of any charge whatever. If you want us to send a washer **FREE ON TRIAL**, for use in your own family, or if you want to act as our agent in your neighborhood, send us your name and address and you will hear from us by next mail. **WIARD MFG. CO., 63 West Ave., East Avon, N. Y.**

The Extra Money



Illustration 33 Style, and tells how the **ADVANCE FENCE** is constructed. The Stay Wire Can't Slip and there are no loose ends at the top and bottom of the fence. Stock can't injure Advance Fence without tearing the wire. We use only the best quality galvanized steel wire. You take no risk at all—we sell **ADVANCE FENCE** **ON THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL**. We will let you be the judge. If you are not perfectly satisfied after giving it a fair trial you can ship it back at our expense. We sell all our fence under these conditions. None of it comes back. Our customers are satisfied. They know our prices and quality. If you know we could expect an order from you. Your name and address on a postal card will bring our Book and Wholesale Prices. Write today.

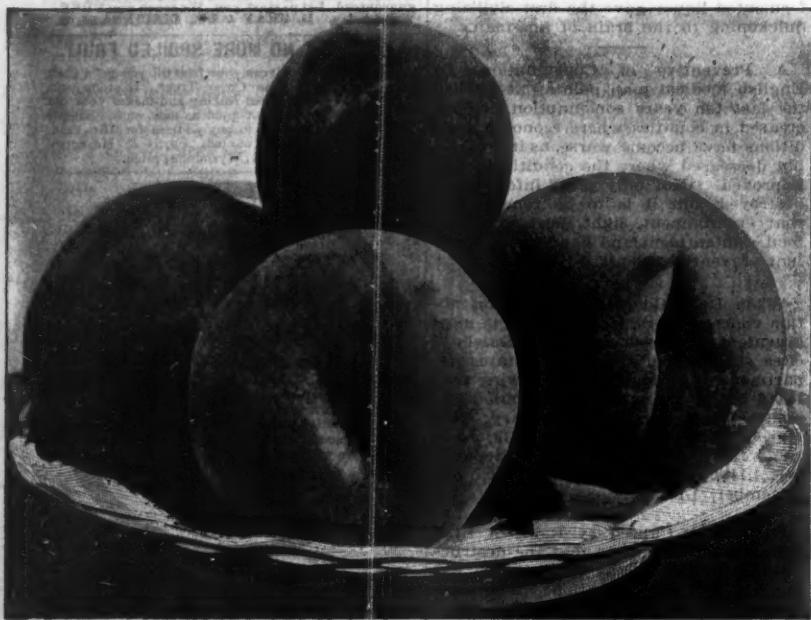
ADVANCE FENCE CO., 6824 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

Green's Nursery Company

Offer in addition to our regular large sized Trees,

MEDIUM-SIZED PEACH TREES AND BARTLETT PEAR TREES

Also, Small Sized Apple and Plum Trees FOR SALE at Low Prices.



Niagara Peach

This photo-engraving represents three Niagara Peaches, on top of these three is placed one Elberta peach to show the comparative sizes of these two varieties. Niagara is the largest, most beautiful, and most profitable of all peaches. It has been called the improved Elberta. It ripens between Early Crawford and Elberta. Its foliage is large and leathery, and the trees are remarkable specimens of vigor. It is the great market peach in Western New York. WE OFFER 10,000 3 to 4 feet NIAGARA PEACH TREES at a low bargain price. These trees are well rooted, well branched, straight and nice, just such as we would like to plant for our own orchard.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Our Correspondence.



Questions Answered in Reply to a Reader of Green's Fruit Grower.—No, we do not advise mowing asparagus beds while asparagus is growing, nor any time except in winter to remove the dead canes. It is not best to cut the asparagus the first year the roots are planted. Spring or winter is the time to cut scions for grafting. They can be cut in the spring any time before the buds begin to swell much. We always bud our cherries and plums but for the amateur grafting is the easier method. They do not graft as easily as the apple or pear. While one year roots are best for grafting the apple older roots can be used, even the small roots from large apple trees. Yes, seedling peach trees that grow up this spring can be budded in August or early September if they are growing thriftily. It is better to cut off the rhubarb stalks than to break them off near the root.—Editor.

FRUIT GROWING AMONG THE INDIANS.

I have read Green's Fruit Grower for many years and have profited by all that you have said in your paper and in your various books on fruit culture. I have set an orchard of my own. I have twenty-five acres in small fruits and thirty acres in peaches, having planted Elberta, Mamie Ross, Sneed, Salway and others. I have ten acres of apple trees and five acres of pears, Duchess, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Garber, Flemish Beauty. I have fifteen acres in plums, Botan, Burbank, Wickson, Genzalone, Weaver and Bartlett. My trees give evidence of bright prospects for fruit. Nothing has been injured by the past severe winter and I do not now fear a late freeze. My blackberries consist of Snyder, Indian Maiden, Dewberry, Austine Mays, and Rogers, a white berry. All these varieties do well yielding over \$100 profit per acre. My farm is within a mile and a half of Durant, a city of 6,000 inhabitants where I can get hundreds of pickers or helpers. I have a neighbor who is now planting sixty acres to Eldorado peaches and another who is setting fifty acres to strawberries, while others are planting in smaller acreage. North of us sixty miles we have a large coal field where there are a million consumers for fruit, so I have the best markets obtainable. The coal field is inexhaustible underlying 500,000 acres of land. In three years we expect three times as many people in our mining district. Our land has a deep loamy soil, the best of all fruit land. We Indians have just been allowed our land. Each Indian receives 320 acres of which he can sell forty acres. We can withdraw if we desire.—A. Frank Ross, Indian Territory.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Being a country boy I am naturally fond of nature, especially birds, and I read with much pleasure the accounts of birds and animals, which are printed under the heading "Nature Studies," in your paper.

Three or four weeks ago I was walking through the woods, when, as I came out on the other side, and started to walk up a little valley or dale, I heard a sudden burst of the sweetest music imaginable. I stopped, and there, just ahead of me and seemingly in no way disturbed by my presence, was a flock of about fifty birds, blue birds, robins, chickadees and song sparrows, each trying to do his part, the chickadees and blue birds peeping, and the robins and song sparrows making the sweetest of music.

I was never so delighted by the songs of birds in all my life. It was so unexpected, there in that sunny valley on that early March morning. It sounded as if the door of a large aviary had been thrown open; and as I stood there listening, I wondered if the readers of Green's paper would like to hear about this. I have never written to a paper before.—Paul Lorrilliere, Collingdale, Pa.

A subscriber asks Green's Fruit Grower to recommend a good fertilizer for a strawberry bed set out last spring.

Reply: Hen manure makes a good fertilizer, if ground up with the back of a hoe and mixed with earth, but it must not touch the leaves of the plant. Apply only a light dressing of hen manure. Phosphate or commercial fertilizers are helpful to such strawberry beds but this also should not come in contact with the leaves. Unleached wood ashes are a good fertilizer.

Pear Blight.—Do not delay a moment in cutting out every trace of blighted branches from your pear trees and burn them. Remember that the spores from these branches are communicated to

other parts of this tree or to other healthy trees in the early spring more particularly than at any other date. But whenever blighted limbs appear upon your pear trees do not delay a moment in cutting them out and burning them. I advise cutting back into the sound wood. Then the saw used in cutting the branches should be disinfected before it is used on healthy trees.

Montana Fruit Growing.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower: You have all heard about the Montana copper mines and our great sheep and cattle ranches, but you probably have not heard much of our fruit growing. The fruit growing section of Montana lies west of the main range of mountains where we can grow nearly all the fruits of the temperate zones. In most parts of this state fruit is grown by irrigation. Strawberries ripen about the 20th of June, continuing for a month. The average yield is 434 crates per acre at an average price of \$4 per crate. We succeed well with the red raspberry, dewberries and with cherries. I have handled several tons of cherries and I have yet to see the first wormy specimen. Prices average 10 cents per pound. Montmorency is the favorite. The codling moth has not yet appeared, but we are fearing its arrival. Wealthy is our most valuable winter apple.—George A. Mullennax, Montana.

Of Interest to the Green Family.—Many families are now interested in the pedigree of the family. The Green family are greatly interested in this subject. Lora S. LaManse, of Pineville, Mo., is publishing at considerable expense, a large book, illustrated, giving the history of the Green family and its branches. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has just subscribed for this book and recommends all of the Green family to write Lora S. LaManse for her circular telling about this interesting and valuable publication.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks whether it is safe to paint the trunks of fruit trees with pure white lead and linseed oil. In reply I will say that I would not dare to apply such paint to a large number of my trees. I would try it as an experiment to keep away mice, rabbits and borers, but would not try the experiment on more than one tree. Ready made paints are not always composed of pure lead and linseed oil, therefore do not use this in any event.

Yield of Strawberries 864 Bushels.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower: A neighbor, whose word is absolutely trustworthy, tells me that he raised in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, 54 bushels by actual measure on 1-16 of an acre of ground from one crop. This would be at the rate of 864 bushels per acre. We realize that much of the credit for such a yield is due to the labor and management of the producer, but also think the climate and soil of the Willamette Valley come in for a share.—J. L. Calvert, Ore.

About Our Poultry Editor:—I congratulate Green's Fruit Grower on securing Mr. Hunter, for poultry editor. He is an able exponent of what is best in poultry interests. Fruit Grower is now itself and plus.—Geo. Wentz, Ohio.

In the Right Direction.

For 27 years Franklin P. Shumway has been closely associated with progressive advertising in Boston. During 15 years past he has conducted a successful advertising agency which has outgrown the individual, a penalty which successful men pay for success. To place his large business on a more permanent footing, Mr. Shumway incorporated yesterday his business under the name of the Franklin P. Shumway Co. The newspaper publishers, with whom Mr. Shumway has so long dealt, will join in wishing the Franklin P. Shumway Co. the greatest success. Certainly the outlook is promising and it is safe to predicate for the new company a rapid rise in the ranks of successful advertising agencies.

Big Price for Fancy Poultry.—A Washington county poultry fancier last week made a shipment to Germany of a flock of nineteen birds, for which he received \$3,400. One cockerel was sold for \$1,000, another for \$500 and a third for \$200. The sixteen others, hens and pullets, were invoiced at \$1,700. Seventeen years ago this fancier imported a single combed black Minorca, from which he originated this breed, known as the rose combed black Minorca and which he believes to be the finest in the world. The cockerel which sold for \$1,000 weighed nine pounds.—Tribune.

Some Up to Date Fashions

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4666. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.



4666 Blouse Eton, 32 to 40 bust.



4680 Fancy Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

4680. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide when tucked or gathered, 5 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide when accented plaited, with 1 1/2 yards of all-over tucking for yoke and sleeves and 3/4 yards of silk for belt.

4684. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 1/2 yard of silk for belt and 1 1/2 yards of all-over lace.



4684 Fancy Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.



4681 Misses' Blouse Eton, 12 to 16 yrs.

4681. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

4685. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 21 inches wide 8 yards 27 inches wide or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.



4685 Circular Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



4682 Shirred Skirt with Flounce, 22 to 30 waist.

4682. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 8 yards 27 inches wide or 5 yards 44 inches wide.

4687. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 7 yards 32 inches wide or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.



4687 Girl's Costume, 8 to 14 years.



4683 Youth's Overalls, 10 to 16 years.

4683. To cut these overalls for a youth of 14 years of age 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 32 inches wide will be required.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Griggs—There go the Swathers. They are very exclusive, I believe. Griggs—Yes; they travel in a private car, private carriages and private yachts. "I see. Everything about them is private except their lives."—"Life."

The Woods.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. P. Dickerman.

How dear to me the leafy wilds,
So darkly beautiful and grand
With maples, lindens, stately elm;
Majestic oaks like giants stand.

Ah! there, most delicately fair,
Are forest flowers 'mid twilight shades:
The blooms that like the clearer light
Are smiling in the sunlit glades.

The jaunty, frisking squirrels bound
From branch to branch in joyful play.
All nimble, timid creatures there,
From human presence shy away.

Behold the birds delightful homes!
They perch in bowers of high arcades,
Blithe architects and builders they
That flash through woodland colonnades.

Don't's for Husbands and Wives.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Don't because you have a little trouble getting work, paying your honest debts, or because some one doesn't use you just right, make home a dumping ground for all your complaints and your faithful wife a target to fire all your troubles at.

Don't keep your wife at home slaving for you without an occasional outing—or some praise and encouragement for her work in your mutual home.

Don't when you do take her anywhere flirt, or show a preference for every woman you see, married or single, and neglect to give her a few kind words. It does not hurt a man to be a lover all his days, toward his wife, but smooths out the wrinkles from wife's and husband's faces, and encourages making a better home, a more cheerful fireside.

Don't encourage friends or even your own relatives, who are antagonistic to your wife, just because she is such, and would make mischief or break up your home.

Don't take pains because you feel ugly to run your wife's near relatives down who may have always treated you kindly and tell your wife she comes from a fiendish lot, just because you must abuse some one.

Don't forget to make a practice of getting home as soon as you can after your day's work is done, and devote a few minutes to music—a little reading if only an anecdote or two, or a little conversation. Remember your wife's sphere is not quite so broad as yours in the hum drum work of home making she does not have the means of seeing people or talking you do.

Don't hold up to your wife if she is sick often and a little care that you are impatient that she does not die and tell her you will look out what kind of a wife you get next time.

Don't have periodical fits of temper and make home too warm a place to live in, better take some violent exercise till you subdue such feelings.

Don't forget that your wife is queen of your home and in making her such you promised to "love, comfort, honor and keep her in sickness and health, forsaking all others, keeping only unto her so long as ye both shall live."

Don't forget if she is growing old that you are also, and strive to walk peacefully hand in hand down life's sloping hill, till at last reaching the river of life you will have no fear in crossing over, sure of the welcome and reward beyond.

Wives, have patience, and do not look at your husband's faults, but strive to be an example so steadfast and worthy that they will unconsciously follow your path, and let "peace be the motto."

If you would get up with the lark go to bed without one.

Worry is as useless as it is to tell people not to worry.

Sometimes a little learning saves a man from jury duty.

WONDERFUL PIANO OFFER.

THE CELEBRATED BECKWITH PIANO CO.'S UP-RIGHT GRAND 5-8-10-12-15-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-1806-1808-1810-1812-1814-1816-1818-1820-1822-1824-1826-1828-1830-1832-1834-1836-1838-1840-1842-1844-1846-1848-1850-1852-1854-1856-1858-1860-1862-1864-1866-1868-1870-1872-1874-1876-1878-1880-1882-1884-1886-1888-1890-1892-1894-1896-1898-1900-1902-1904-1906-1908-1910-1912-1914-1916-1918-1920-1922-1924-1926-1928-1930-1932-1934-1936-1938-1940-1942-1944-1946-1948-1950-1952-1954-1956-1958-1960-1962-1964-1966-1968-1970-1972-1974-1976-1978-1980-1982-1984-1986-1988-1990-1992-1994-1996-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008-2010-2012-2014-2016-2018-2020-2022-2024-2026-2028-2030-2032-2034-2036-2038-2040-2042-2044-2046-2048-2050-2052-2054-2056-2058-2060-2062-2064-2066-2068-2070-2072-2074-2076-2078-2080-2082-2084-2086-2088-2090-2092-2094-2096-2098-2100-2102-2104-2106-2108-2110-2112-2114-2116-2118-2120-2122-2124-2126-2128-2130-2132-2134-2136-2138-2140-2142-2144-2146-2148-2150-2152-2154-2156-2158-2160-2162-2164-2166-2168-2170-2172-2174-2176-2178-2180-2182-2184-2186-2188-2190-2192-2194-2196-2198-2200-2202-2204-2206-2208-2210-2212-2214-2216-2218-2220-2222-2224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Plant a Tree.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
B. F. M. Sours.

Plant a tree and it may blossom
Over your head some joyous day,
Or some weary, struggling brother
May find shelter on his way.

Plant a tree—hope clusters round it,
Pleasant fruit for you and yours;
You may pass away; for others
Still the joy it brings endures.

Precious fruitage of some morning
In your boyhood far away,
You may gather when the shadows
Speak the closing of life's day.

'Tis not much to do—to plant it—
It will grow through long, long years;
Past the blossoms and the sunsets,
And the flow and ebb of life's years.

Joy and griefs will rise and vanish
Like the moving of the tide;
But its springtime bloom and fragrance
Winds will scatter far and wide.

Talk on Spraying.

"Next year I purpose using a steam or
gasoline engine in my orchard that I may
spray the trees with greater force. It
is well to have the spray reach all parts
of the trees." This remark was made by
George T. Powell of Columbia county,
N. Y., at the December session of the
Connecticut board of agriculture, as re-
ported in "New England Homestead."

"In my orchard," continued Mr. Pow-
ell, "there are nearly 100 acres in fruits.
Where farmers only have a few acres
in their orchards it is a splendid idea
for them to combine in having their or-
chards sprayed collectively. Excellent
results have been obtained wherever this
has been done. I know of an instance
where one farmer has purchased an out-
fit and sprayed the trees of his neigh-
bors. They pay him a certain amount
for each tree, depending on the size. In
the orchards this man visited the apples
were salable. The fruit in orchards he
did not spray was almost a total failure.
Co-operative spraying should be tried
more extensively, as it is thoroughly
practicable."

Mr. Powell was asked if he had any
difficulty with his spraying machines.
The man asking the question said he had
had trouble owing to his machine be-
coming clogged very easily. "There are
many pumps on the market," said Mr.
Powell, "which have not sufficient force
to spray the trees effectively. Their
spray is often not forced over half the
tree. For that reason the fruit turns
out more or less wormy and spraying
generally gets a bad name. In such cases
it is the pump that is to blame and not
the principle of spraying. It is because
I am anxious to see that my trees are
well sprayed that I intend getting a gas-
oline or steam engine next year. I ex-
pect to purchase a gasoline engine as I
believe it is best adapted for my pur-
poses."

"How often and when do you spray?"
was asked. "The first spraying," re-
plied Mr. Powell, "is done from May 1st
to 15th, when the buds are open. This
is the most effective spraying given dur-
ing the season. At this time I use five
pounds of sulphate of copper with six
pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water.
About five ounces of paris green is
added. Later in the season I follow with
a solution of two pounds of sulphate of
copper with six pounds of lime to fifty
gallons of water. This is applied four
or five times during the year."

Leaf Blight on Strawberries.

James Wilderspen asks Green's Fruit
Grower for advice about his strawberry
plants which, as near as we can judge,
are attacked with leaf blight. That is,
the leaves turn brown and dry in July
or August. Our reply is that some varie-
ties are more liable to leaf blight than
others. The old Wilson strawberry was
particularly liable to leaf blight at our
place, therefore we were obliged to dis-
card it. The varieties we are growing
now are not attacked by leaf blight. A
spray of Bordeaux mixture would be
helpful to prevent the appearance of leaf
blight if the mixture is applied as a
spray early in the season, in May or
June here, or perhaps earlier in Texas.
Apply the spray as soon as the plants
are in full leaf and have begun to grow.
I have never discovered any remedy for
out worm.

Reply to Green's Fruit Grower reader:
Manure applied in the ordinary way and
reasonable amounts will not hurt cherry
trees or any other trees. The only way
manure in large amounts can injure
trees is when it is placed in contact with
the roots when the trees are planted, or
when manure is applied or stored in
heaps about fruit trees; in that case the
manure heats and destroys the trees, or
if it remains there long it injures the
roots or may make the soil so rich as to
injure the roots. Do not fail to cut back
tops of trees you plant this spring.

To read, not simply story books, but
the papers of the day and best current
literature, is a wise thing.

Medicine must fail in a germ trouble
because medicine never kills inside germs.
Any germ-killing drug is a poison to you,
and it cannot be taken internally.

Liquozone is the only way known to kill
germs in the body without killing the tis-
sues, too. It does in a germ trouble what
no drugs, no skill in the world, can accom-
plish without it. To prove this—if you
need it—we will gladly pay for a bottle
and give it to you to try.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is the result of a process
which, for more than 20 years, has been
the constant subject of scientific and chem-
ical research. Its virtues are derived solely
from gas, made in large part from the
best oxygen producers. By a process
requiring immense apparatus and 14 days'
time, these gases are made part of the
liquid product.

The result is a product that does what
oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is
the very source of vitality. Liquozone is a
vitalizer with which no other known
product can compare. But germs are veg-
etables; and Liquozone—like an excess of
oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. Yet
this wonderful product which no germ
can resist, is, to the human body, the
most essential element of life.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone—
the highest price ever paid for similar

Lead arsenate is recommended in pref-
erence to paris green for several reasons.
In paris green the granules are so large
and heavy that the chemical does not
remain in suspension long and soon set-
tles. This gives a mixture of uneven
strength and unless the operator takes
care to keep the solution stirred, or is
provided with an agitator in the tank,
which is the better scheme, the latter
part of the spray will be too strong and
the first part too weak to be effective.
The arsenate of lead is also more adhe-
sive and sticks to the foliage better. Its
sticking qualities were quite noticeable
last summer. Paris green is often en-
tirely washed off while the lead arsenate
sticks as a fine adhesive powder. The
arsenate is more expensive than paris
green, although perhaps cheaper in the
long run, as fewer applications are nec-
essary. Lead arsenate is made by the
following formula: Arsenate of soda
five ounces, acetate of lead twelve and a
half ounces and water fifty gallons. In
preparing lead arsenate it is best to have
the substances pulverized by the drug-
gist. They may then be put into separ-
ate earthen jars and water added at the
rate of one gallon for each twelve and
one-half ounces of lead acetate and to
each five ounces of arsenate of soda.
Heat the water before pouring in as the
chemicals dissolve much more rapidly
in hot water. Lead nitrate is cheaper
than the acetate and some horticulturists
have been conducting experiments to
ascertain its efficiency as compared with
the arsenate.

Articles for Green's Fruit Grower must
be sent in to the editor very early to get
in the next issue. We print 120,000 cop-
ies, and must go to press about the 15th
of each month for the succeeding
month's issue. Notice that we do not
pay for poetry, and do not desire more
paid contributors.

F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, O.

Manufacture the pump that pumps.
The writer had a long experience with
pumps that would freeze up every time
there was any frost till four years ago
he put in a Myers frost proof force pump
—that is frost proof, and finds himself
at the end of his pump trouble. If our
readers will look over the Myers adver-
tisement on page 3 they will find illus-
trated a few of the pumps and hay tools
they make. If in want of a spray
pump a double acting lift or tank or
any other kind of pump. If it's a stay-
on-flexible door hanger you want or
hay tools or store leaders you may take
off your hat to Myers if you choose, but
don't fail to write F. E. Myers & Bro.,
Ashland, O., for circulars and prices and
mention the fact that you saw their adv.
in Green's Fruit Grower.

Saltiness of the Dead Sea.—The salt-
ness of the Dead sea is attributed by
W. Akroyd in considerable degree to air-
borne salt from the Mediterranean.

50c. Bottle Free.

When Medicine Fails, Try Liquozone---We'll Pay For It.

rights on any scientific discovery. We did
this after testing the product for two years,
through physicians and hospitals, in this
country and others.

That price was paid because Liquozone
does in germ troubles what all the drugs,
all the skill in the world, cannot accom-
plish without it, it carries into the blood a
powerful yet harmless germicide, to destroy
at once and forever the cause of any germ
disease. And no man knows another way
to do it. Liquozone is so certain that we
publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000
for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All
that medicine can do for these troubles is
to help Nature overcome the germs, and
such results are indirect and uncertain.
Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they
are, and the results are inevitable. By de-
stroying the cause of the trouble, it invari-
ably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma
Abcess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quincy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
Scrofula
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles

Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gout

Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—
all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of im-
pure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, ac-
complishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never
tried it, please send us this coupon. We
will then mail you an order on your local
druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will
pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is
our free gift, made to convince you; to
show you what Liquozone is, and what it
can do. In justice to yourself, please ac-
cept it to-day, for it places you under no
obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out
the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozene Co.,
458-460 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will
apply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

MI09 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will
be gladly supplied for a test.

CASH
OR
CREDIT



Cata-
logue
FREE.

PRICE
\$33.50

IT WILL PAY YOU

to send for our Cata-
logue No. 6, quoting
prices on Buggies,
Harness, etc. We sell direct from our
Factory to Consumers at Factory Prices.
This guaranteed Buggy only \$33.50; Cash
or Easy Monthly Payments. We trust
honest people located in all parts of the
world.

Write for Free Catalogue.

CENTURY MFG. CO.

Mention this paper. East St. Louis, Ill.
DEPT 32 B

GREEN'S BRASS BARREL SPRAY PUMP

A SPRAY pump of a construction that is the very
best in all its parts. The entire pump sets inside
the barrel containing the liquid, being bolted fast
at its upper end to the barrel staves. The working parts
are entirely submerged in the liquid, thereby avoiding all
possibilities of losing priming, doing away with the suction
pipe, placing the agitator in the bottom of the liquid, and
also doing away with a large amount of complicated parts.
The suction and retaining valves and seats are ground
brass. The air chamber is 30 inches in length, enabling
the pump to throw a uniform, constant and elastic spray.
It has good leverage, is very powerful, and easily operated.

No. 305, complete with 5 feet of 1/2-inch three-ply discharge
hose and graduating Vermorel nozzle. Price, \$4.95

No. 306, complete with two leads of 1/2-inch three-ply dis-
charge hose, each 5 feet long, and two graduating
Vermorel nozzles. Price, \$5.95

These Pumps are sold at the stores at \$10.00 and \$12.00

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Our Fruit Packages Received World's- Columbian-Exposition Medal.

We want 100,000 new customers for berry
boxes, peach, melon, and grape baskets. Thirty-
six years experience in manufacturing. Write
for catalogue.

WELLS-HIGMAN CO.

St. Joseph, Mich.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

ONE PACKAGE FREE!

For more than 20 years I
have compounded prescrip-
tions. If I were offered \$100,000 I could not prepare
better prescription for a
stomach remedy than
John's Stomach Tablets.
I offer to send to all who
suffer from any form of
stomach ailment a package
of this valuable remedy
FREE. John's Stomach
Tablets cure dyspepsia, in-
digestion, gas on stomach,
heartburn, palpitation of
the heart, and all illis
caused by poor digestion.
These tablets assist the
stomach to digest food.
That is their mission. They do this by setting
things right in the stomach. They create new life
and energy by strengthening the stomach. Write
and free package will be sent by return mail.
JOHN MORROW, CHEMIST, 110 FOREST BLVD., SPRINGFIELD, O.

\$5.95 Buys a Men's \$16

Suit Made of All Wool Black Cheviot.



This is a garment which any man can wear on any occasion and consider himself well dressed. In order to secure the cloth at a price which would enable us to sell this garment at the phenomenal low price of \$5.95.

WE WERE OBLIGED to take the suit of a very large mill; this, coupled with a desire to keep our tailors busy during dull season, prompts us to make up the very best suit of clothes for \$5.95 that is possible to manufacture. Each garment is carefully cut and made in same style as illustration.

COATS are thoroughly tailored and lined with heavy black. Farmer's suit has hand padded broad shoulders; custom made collar and lapel; canvas and hair cloth inter-lined fronts, thus insuring a perfect hanging coat. All seams are

DOUBLE SILK STITCHED

Costs average \$9 in. long and are made from 34 to 44 in. chest measure. **VESTS** are single-breasted, with notched collar and Farmer's button back. **TROUSERS** are cut in the latest knee and bottom width, with taped and double sewed crotch seams two hip, two side and one watch pocket; French waist band; and made from 30 to 48 in. waist measure and up to 35 in. length. Any size larger than above will be made to order and costs \$7.50.

OUR LIBERAL OFFER.

Out this ad out and send it to us. State number of inches around body at chest under arms, over vest, also number of inches around body at waist just above the hips, number of inches around body at (hips) largest part, also length of pants leg inside seam, from tight in crotch down to heel. Send us with the above measurements and this advertisement \$1.00 and we will send you this handsome suit by express C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, the biggest bargain you have ever seen or heard of, then pay the express agent the balance, \$4.95, and express charges. If the suit does not prove to be satisfactory in every way, send it to us and we will refund the dollar you sent with order.

WE WANT YOU for a customer and if this suit does not interest you cut this ad out and send it to us and ask for catalogue G. X., which tells all about our men's clothing, with free samples of spring and summer suits from \$4.50 to \$15.00. In this catalogue you will surely find just what you want. The \$5.95 suit shown in this ad is one of the greatest bargains ever offered and if you want a handsome black suit it will surely please you. Order the suit today or write for free catalogue.

MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO, ILL.



This ELEGANT Watch \$3.75

Before you buy a watch cut this out and send it to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome watch with a gold chain. It is guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long Gold plated chain for ladies or vest chain for Gent. If you consider it equal to any \$10.00 watch, we will refund \$6.25 and it is yours. Our 50 year guarantee goes with each watch. Send it to us if you want Gent's or Ladies' size. Address: H. PARKER & CO., C14, 28 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

100,000 WOMEN Own their beauty to "Lady Manchester's Beauty" - Yams and Free Sample. PARKER CHEM. CO. 531 Broadway, New York

A MAN WITH A PLANT SETTER



will set, water and fertilize 10,000 plants per day. Every plant securely set by absorption—nature's own way. No blanks—no sleeping—no more lame backs—no damage by cut worms.

Don't wait for showers but keep the planter working every day and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants seen for many a day.

For cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco, celery, etc.

Special price to introduce, \$2.45.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

\$75,000.00

THE TOTAL PAID

WORLD'S FAIR. First prize \$25,000; Second prize \$25,000 and \$25,000 other prizes. Two estimates for 50c. This is the Great Fair Contest. Write for particulars. General Subscription Co., 51 Free Building, Springfield, Ohio.

RUPTURE CURED while you work. You pay \$1 when cured. No cure, no pay. ALEX. SPEARS, Box 259, Westbrook, Maine.

Dehorning Fruit Trees.



Cut No. 1 above shows a six year old peach tree with the branches cut back so that the tree may be treated with the lime and sulphur wash or other remedies for San Jose scale. The tree marked No. 2 in above cut represents a six year old apple tree with branches cut back or dehorned for treatment for San Jose scale. Notice that more than half of the tree has been removed by cutting away the branches. The portion remaining is so low down and there are so few branches left that they can be easily whitewashed or sprayed, or otherwise protected from scale or other insects. Cuts are reproduced from Virginia Station report. Many orchardists cut back their peach trees, or dehorn them as shown in the above cut, where there is no scale. These orchardists have found that after peach trees have borne a few crops they are benefited by thus dehorning and their youthful vigor is renewed. It prevents the tree from becoming tall and scraggy and they support their burden of fruit better after being thus dehorned. Therefore if your trees are infested with San Jose scale do not fear to dehorn them or cut them back as shown in the above cut at any time before the trees leave out. This must not be done when the trees are in full foliage. Trees planted this spring should be cut back as closely as No. 2 above. Peach trees planted this spring should have all branches cut off close, leaving simply a straight stem or trunk.—C. A. Green.

Swine in Orchards.—While many orchardists do not believe in having stock of any kind in their orchards, there are others who find it profitable under certain conditions. If the orchard needs additional food, and most bearing orchards do, the plan of keeping swine or sheep in it is not a bad one provided the arrangement is so planned that the presence of stock does not in any way work injury to the trees or to the soil.

If swine are to be kept in the bearing orchard the ground should be prepared for some such crop as sorghum, clover and rye, or any similar crop, which will serve as grazing for the animals and add fertility to the soil through their droppings. On this plan one will help the orchard.

The third son of a Samurai (he said) boasted of his prowess. "What deeds did you do in the last battle?" asked his friends. "I went up boldly to one of the enemy," the young man replied, "and I cut off his feet." "His feet?" said the friends of the Samurai's son. "Why his feet? Why did you not cut off his head?" "Oh," said the youth, "that was off already."

The Locust Tree.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jonathan R. Marsh.

Once more, thou giant locust tree,
Burst into bloom;
Shed o'er the fields thy subtle powers,
Of sweet perfume.
Hoard not thy wealth of flowers and sweets,
From this low earth,
But change the gross and lifeless soil,
To kingly worth.
Of all the dainty sweets that tend,
The opening year,
This somber world is pleasantest,
When thou art here,
And burdened hearts of men rejoice,
And for a time,
Forget that there is trouble, death,
And beastly crime.

To keep eyes and ears open when using any kind of farm utensils, so that we may know whether or not everything is working properly. A bolt or a screw is a small thing, but if either of them gets out of place, it is quite likely that there will be an hour or two of running about to put matters in shape again ready for business.



IF YOU COULD BUY

a wire fence made of such wire as coil springs are made of, would you do it? All the horizontal wires in all Page Fences are such wires. It is a great deal stronger and tougher and springier.

Page Fence Wire Fence Co., Box 75, Adrian, Michigan



VIRGINIA FARMS!

Improved farms can be bought cheaper, value considered, in Virginia and the South than anywhere else. A few of our great bargains: No. 770—330 acres; residence cost \$1,000, other good buildings. Apple trees, peaches, etc. Farm has been well cultivated. Price, \$6,000. No. 1257—Handsome old colonial residence, 136 acres. Now occupied by the owners; place of historic note; \$5,000, one-third cash.

We have many elegant farms and country seats in Virginia and other States. Small catalogue free. Large catalogue entitled "Virginia and Carolinas, Illustrated," for 25c. This has descriptions of hundreds of farms, with photographs. Finest farm catalogue issued. Address: THE AMERICAN LAND CO., 33 Kelly Building, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



FOR FENCING WORK

The progressive farmer is always looking for labor saving devices. A comparatively new one is the Cronk staple - pulling fence. This handy tool offers a combination of nine tools in one, truly mutton in parvo.

Of course, the staple-pulling part of this tool is the most important one and our illustration shows how it does the work. The claws at the side of the head can always get a good grip around the staple just below the wire. It won't slip off and the leverage afforded by the 11-inch handle will enable one to draw the longest staple with ease.

The cost of the tool is only \$1.10. If your local hardware dealer hasn't it, you can obtain it from the maker, The Cronk and Carrier Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y., will send it prepaid at the above price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Employment on a fruit farm by a man of good character, thirty-one years old, having some knowledge of fruit growing; wages \$25 to \$40 per month. Rev. R. D. Sexton, Grassy Creek, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED as a motor-man on street car or helper in railroad station; have had some experience in telegraphy. H. G. McFetridge, Polk, Pa.

40 VARIETIES Best Poultry, Fine large illustrated Poultry Book only 6c. It's full of valuable information. You should have it. Price list free. John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

BIG MONEY in Light Brahmas; eggs, \$2 per 15; fowls \$2 up. Write Aaron J. Felthouse, Box 233, Elkhart, Ind.

120 VARIETIES; 2,000 Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Parrots, Cats and Hares; hatching eggs a specialty; \$45.00 per 1,000; colored description 60 page book, 10c; rates free. J. A. Bergey, Box 1, Telford, Pa.

"Don't borrow or lend, pay old debts."

Have a knife of your own. Have a good one. Let us make you a present of a Ken Kutter, Hand Hammered outfit, like illustration which is only about one-third actual size. It possesses good stuff and will give satisfactory service. We will send you one post-paid on receipt of your 50c. to pay for Green's Fruit Grower one year, if you claim this premium when subscribing.

Perhaps it's a Pruner you need.

Every fruit grower should own a good one. We are in position to supply every subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower with the useful article. Will send one to you post-paid on receipt of 50c. to pay for the paper one year and 25c. additional. Send 75c. for paper and pruning knife.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



CASH PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE, \$50.00
SECOND PRIZE, 25.00
THIRD PRIZE, 10.00
FOURTH PRIZE, 5.00

WHO ARE THEY?

If you can tell who they are, you can win a valuable prize. We take this method of introducing VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE which has been published for nearly thirty years. Any publisher or bank will tell you that we are reliable. We mean just what we say, and will give all prizes as agreed.

CONDITIONS:

VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. This is a special prize which we are making for a limited time to introduce it into thousands of new homes, the regular price is 50 cents a year. VICK'S has been known and loved in tens of thousands of homes for over a quarter of a century and during all these years has proved a great inspiration to all who loved flowers and the garden. These departments are now better than ever before and many new ones have been added, such as Poultry, Fruit, Household, Nature Study, Mothers' Meeting, Children's Department, also excellent stories, poems, etc., thus making it a Home Magazine for the Whole Family. Should you not care for the magazine yourself you can have it sent to any other person and your name will be entered in the contest. The one guessing correctly the largest number of the men in above picture will win first prize, the second largest the second prize and so on. In case of a tie the prize will be divided equally between those tying. Full details about this contest, including list of names, are given in the magazine. If you win a weekly prize you will still be entitled to participate in the main contest.

Valuable Prizes to Those Who Can Tell 25 EMINENT AMERICAN STATESMEN

Any publisher or bank will tell you that we are reliable. We mean just what we say, and will give all prizes as agreed.

VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, CONTEST DEPARTMENT 32, 82 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.